Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,150—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B *HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th Augt.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th ,,
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
B.L. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	[illegible]	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Masagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 23rd August. | SURAT, 4th October.
SIAM, 6th September. | CATHAY, 18th October.
ROSETTA, 20th September. | ROHILLA, 1st November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 9th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 25th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 23rd August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Mombasse, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st August, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "BAHADURI," 1,590 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, taking both Cargo and Passengers at Specially Reduced Rates.

SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 17th August, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

YE THIRSTY SOULS!

Drink PHILLIPS & Co.'s
"CRISP" NECTAR.
The Cleanest, most Refreshing and Invigorating Non-alcoholic Drink in India.
"AN INDISPENSABLE ADDITION TO THE LUNCHEON TABLE."
Per Dozen, Re. 1-0.

PHILLIPS & Co., CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LA PARISENNE,
THE NEW
HAIR DYE

FOUNDED on a new and original Recipe, which does away with many of the objections existing in old-fashioned Dyes. Its effect is instantaneous and lasting.

Price per Case, with full directions, Rs. 4.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

PHOENIX BRAND.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit has been for several years before the Indian Public, and the constantly increasing demand is a proof of the universal favour in which **HIGHLAND** it is held. The producers, above all things, claim for it that it is a Genuine Whiskey, that it does not owe its colour, flavour, or aroma to artificial agencies, but obtains them in the course of a natural development, which is watched with the greatest care. The result is a wholesome and pure spirit, **MALT** entirely free from adulteration, and one which cannot fail to gain the approbation of Connoisseurs. The Spirit is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, and before being bottled it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years, until it has acquired an agreeable Odour and a delicious full and Mellow **WHISKEY** Flavour. Purchasers of TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY should observe that each Label and Capsule bears the Trade Mark of the Company, and the words "*Phœnix Brand*" stamped thereon.

Per doz. Cash, Rs. 28-8; Credit, Rs. 32.

Sold and Imported only by

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!

WM. McEWAN'S
RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN INDIA.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c.

Apply for PRICES to the SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 15-8.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout.
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel. Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement [illegible] the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.)

NEW SUPPLY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD,

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,

FOR BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs.	a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24	0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27	0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30	0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27	0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30	0
TROPICAL FLANNEL ......from	33	0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45	0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45	0

CASH OR V. P. P.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON

FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
(OWNER RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.)
FOR SALE.

AT Simla, the well-known Business, called the CURIOSITY MART. The Business consists of Works of Art, Indian, Persian, Chinese, Japanese and European (no Gold or Jewellery). Good opportunity to those with a Capital wishing to start a profitable business.

For further particulars apply to—

A. M. JACOB,
Belvedere, Simla.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE.
SCRAP IRON, STEEL, BRASS, AND COPPER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Tenders for the Purchase of any number out of 10 different descriptions of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, Aggregating about 122 tons, and 2 lots SCRAP COPPER and BRASS, aggregating about 4½ tons, now lying in the Loco. Depot, Jubbulpore, where the same may be viewed on application to the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.

Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), and be sent in accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all Lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th August, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all, including Government Servants. WOMEN are eligible as Subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in.
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

Lessee and Director..............H. STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE CO.
LAST NIGHT BUT 3!
Continued Success!
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
(BY REQUEST)
The Emotional Domestic Drama,
"EAST LYNNE."
THURSDAY, 23RD AUGUST,
"LA MASCOTTE."
Box Office and Plan at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street.
PRICES:—Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, 1894, for Supply of CLOTHING for the STAFF of the FIRE BRIGADE and WATER DEPARTMENT.

2. Form of Contract, Specification &c., may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 400, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 4th August, 1894.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1894.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I, of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TEN LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 10,00,000) for the purpose of Various Works of improvement to the Properties of the Trust.

The Trustees have fixed a minimum rate of 100 per cent., under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest and rateably to the next lower Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to Holder in Thirty years, and will bear Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the Amount tendered to be Deposited on application.

And the Balance on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1894.

The Deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no Allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an Allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock P.M. (gun-fire), on TUESDAY, 18th September, 1894, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Finance Committee of the Trustees.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the Interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary,
Bombay, 21st August, 1894.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1894.

FORM OF TENDER.

I ——————————————
hereby tender for Rupees ——————————
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees ——————————
Annas ———————for every Hundred Rupees alloted to me.
I enclose Rupees ——————————
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the Balance of the Allotment on or before the 29th September, 1894.
I require the amount in ——————————
Debentures of Rupees ——————————each.
(Signature) ——————————
(Address) ——————————

HIGH COURT A. O. C. J.

SUIT No. 336 OF 1894.
E. D. SASSOON AND COMPANY
VERSUS
NAROTUM HANSRAJ.

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

SIRS,—In consideration of your withdrawing this SUIT against me, I hereby undertake never in future to SELL CLOTH bearing the Mark or Stamp of the figure of a Native Lady surrounded by a Border and an Ornamental Border with an Ornamental Scroll below, which you complain to be an Imitation of your Trade Mark of the figure of a Native Lady, called 'LILAWANTI,' surrounded by a Border and an Ornamental Border with a Scroll below, which said Trade Mark you have been using on the Cloth Manufactured by you for some time past in your Jacob Mill and the goods under which such mark are known in the Market as the "Lillawanti Chap."

I also undertake to DESTROY in your presence the CHAP or STAMP, and to OBLITERATE the Mark on the pieces of Cloth now in my possession to your satisfaction.

I also authorise you to make use of this in the way you think fit, and to give such publicity to this Writing as you desire at my costs.

If at any time I break this undertaking you are to be at liberty to make use of this undertaking, and to take such steps against me as you may be advised.—Dated this 20th day of August, 1894.

નરોતમ હંસરાજ,
i. e., NOROTUM HANSRAJ.

WITNESSES:
R. GILBERT.
CURSEDJEE DADABHOY BANAJI.

NOTICE is hereby given that CURSETJI DADABHAI KHANSAHEB has Contracted TO SELL the Property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said Property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in Writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 91, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as Waived.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1894.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land (the Fazendars being the Trustees of Dadysett's charity estate), containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty square yards and five-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, with the buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3939, and Street No. 60, all which premises are situate on the South side of the Agiary Lane at Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, and are bounded on the East by the house formerly of Dinshaw Maneckji Gintroop and now of Gungadas Vizbhukhundas, on the South by a sweeper's passage, on the West by a sweeper's passage, and beyond it the property formerly of Maneckji Dinshaw and now of Nanabhai Guzdur, and on the North by the Dadysett Agiary Lane, and have been for a long time in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHAT MAGANLAL HARGOWAN, of Ahmedabad, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

PARBHALAKHMI, the Widow and Sole Executrix named in the Will.......................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LYTTLETON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 14th Day of August, 1894.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER & KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LD.

ધી મધરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1894, of Rs. 100 per whole Share, and Rs. 25 per quarter Share (free of Income Tax), is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August, 1894, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કુાં૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th August, 1894.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 28th August, 1894, both days inclusive.

WHITE AND STRIPED DRILL FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "ASTON HALL,"

Arrived 21st August, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st August, 1894.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

A. & B. MACKAY'S WHISKIES.

		per Doz. Qts.
LIQUEUR	Rs.	28
GLENFALLOCH	"	26
COCKTAIL	"	26
BIRCHBRAE SCOTCH WHISKY	"	20

To be had from—
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD., FORT.
SUB-AGENT:—JAMSETJI FRAMJI KATHOCK,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.

Fresh Consignments
OF GENUINE RICH BURGUNDIES,
From Above Firm to Hand.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING
ESTABLISHMENTS OF
MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each
5½ feet by 5½ feet.	3 4	7 feet by 9 feet	7 0
5½ " " 7½ "	4 6	7 " " 10 "	8 0
6 " " 6 "	4 0	7 " " 12 "	9 8
6 " " 8 "	5 6	7 " " 14 "	11 0
6 " " 9 "	6 0	7½ " " 7½ "	6 4
6¾ " " 6¾ "	4 8	7½ " " 10 "	8 8
6¾ " " 9 "	6 12	7½ " " 12 "	10 4
6¾ " " 10 "	7 8	7½ " " 14 "	12 0
6¾ " " 12 "	9 0	7½ " " 18 "	15 8
6½ " " 6½ "	4 14	8¾ " " 8¾ "	7 4
6½ " " 8 "	6 0	8¾ " " 10 "	8 14
6½ " " 9 "	6 12	8¾ " " 20 "	17 12
6½ " " 10 "	7 8	8¾ " " 24 "	21 4
6½ " " 12 "	9 0	8½ " " 8½ "	8 0
7 " " 7 "	5 8	9 " " 9 "	9 8
7 " " 8 "	6 5	10 " " 3½ "	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6 0
5 " " 6 "	2 8	7 " " 7 "	4 2
5 " " 7½ "	3 2	7 " " 9 "	5 4
5½ " " 5½ "	2 9	7 " " 10 "	6 0
5½ " " 7½ "	3 8	7 " " 12 "	7 4
5½ " " 11 "	5 3	7½ " " 7½ "	4 8
6 " " 6 "	3 0	7½ " " 9 "	5 10
6 " " 7 "	3 8	7½ " " 10½ "	6 9
6 " " 8 "	4 0	7½ " " 12 "	7 8
6 " " 9 "	4 8	7½ " " 15 "	9 6
6 " " 10 "	5 0	7½ " " 18 "	11 4
6 " " 11 "	5 6	7½ " " 20 "	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 3 6
" " ...	4 8	20 " " ...	3 12 3 14
22 " " ...	5 4	22 " " ...	4 6
24 " " ...	5 8	24 " " ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches......	6 4	32 by 72 inches......	16 0
32 by 32 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	8 0
32 by 45 "	10 0	34 by 45 "	10 8
32 by 54 "	12 0	34 by 72 "	17 0

Second Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches......	6 0	32 by 54 inches......	10 0
32 by 45 "	8 0	34 by 34 "	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches......	6 0	28 by 36 inches......	6 8
34 by 34 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	7 8
34 by 45 "	9 8	34 by 45 "	10 0
34 by 54 "	11 0	34 by 54 "	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.

READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 " stout	4 8	22 by 36 " blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.........	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.........	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides......	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.........	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.
GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. A most Convenient article. Rs. 32. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18; Silver, from Rs. 2. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 22; Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WHY BUY IMITATION when you could get almost at the Same Rate a Sewing Machine RENOWNED for Superiority, Durability and Improvements. —THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, two CANDIDATES, on Six months' Probation, for the Office of a Manufacturing Firm. Apply to "No. 88," care of this Office.

WANTED, for the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, a thoroughly Competent SPINNING MASTER. Apply, with Certificates, to the SECRETARY.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL, consisting of several Detached Bungalows, is situated on the Highest Spot, and is the nearest to Narel Station, Gymkhana, and Church. RE-OPENS in October.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—High Class Egyptian CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, at Rs 3-8, 3, 2-3, 2 and 1-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are specially manufactured for us by Mr. G. BAKIRTZI (of Egypt) of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India, Burmah and Ceylon:—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Sale Agents Wanted and Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants, and other Large Buyers.

MATHERAN.—"JEWAJEE HALL" and "ST. ELMO" TO LET for the Cold Season. Rent moderate. Near the Rugby Plateau and Gymkhana. For Rent, &c., apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—A COLLECTION of 2,000 STAMPS FOR SALE. Many very old and rare, especially English and Colonial. Apply to "X.," care of this Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MR. J. PEYTON, PORTRAIT and LANDSCAPE PAINTER, BANDORA HILL.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I CANNOT SAY anything more impressive than has been said by all who have come before me to this Hotel Probably, being an old Indian with 45 consecutive years residence may have some weight with the general public; then I have only to say, which I do with pleasure, that Mr. Pestonjee is a model Hotel-keeper, and his kindness, attention, civility and conciliatory manner makes one forget that they are any where but at home in their own homestead. —E. SPARLING, late Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dic[illegible] [illegible] Co., London.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS.—Indispensable during the Monsoon. May be had of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 1.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c. &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Beliary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

ENGLISH-MANUFACTURED Article is acknowledged far Superior to German. Beware of German Counterfeits. We GUARANTEE our Goods of English Manufacture.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 23rd August, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, 1894, at 5-30 P.M.

R. REEVE,
Hony. Secretary.
26th July, 1894.

CAWNPORE SUGAR WORKS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL..........................Rs. 6,00,000
In Shares of Rs. 100 each.
Registered 23rd April, 1894, under the Indian Companies' Act 1882.
For Shares apply to
BEGG SUTHERLAND & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Cawnpore.

BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

TENDERS are Invited for a LOAN of ONE LAKH of RUPEES at or below 6 per cent., or for any Portion of that amount, on the Security of the Club Property, the Estimated Value of which is 1½ Lakh.

ADDRESS:—
THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

I THE Undersigned hereby give notice that the Partnership, which had been subsisting between Me and my Sons, NANCY PEEROO, KASSUM PEEROO, FAZUL PEEROO, and Grandson, KURIM NANCY, has been DISSOLVED by Mutual Consent as and from the 31st Day of July, 1894.

That in terms of the Dissolution I will PAY the DEBTS and LIABILITIES of the Partnership which at the Date of the Dissolution stood due in my Name and recover and receive for myself all the cash, property and outstandings thereof, and Mr. NANCY PEEROO will PAY the DEBTS and LIABILITIES which stood in his Name or relate to the business and dealings carried on in his Name and recover and receive for himself the outstandings thereof.—Dated this 17th Day of August, 1894.

પીરૂ મામધ,
i. e., PEEROO MAHOMAD.

SYLK'S HOTEL,

OOTACAMUND,
NILGIRI HILLS.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL is the Largest in the Station, containing Comfortable Family Suites, and Bachelors' Quarters, and Table d'hote. A good Billiard Table has just been added.
Best Brands of Wines.
Special attention is given to Kitchen Department.

G. D'ANGELIS,
Proprietor.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advice allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE)
Can now Supply
VEGETABLE
AND
FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made NO ADVANCE on the Prices in our

1893—94 CATALOGUE

(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits.

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS, at Rs. 5-8; 8-8; 12-8; 20-0; and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS, at Rs. 2-0; 3-0; 4-8; 5-8; and 10-0.

All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING *free*.

Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.

TRY!—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.
Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.
Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavour, and stands Heat remarkably well, per packet Re. 1.
Chemin Rouge Tomate, Re. 1 packet.
The Stanley Pea, Re. 1 packet.

To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

in which you will find everything to Aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.

The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains Fullest Information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.

Cloth Boards, Gilt lettering, Rs. 5.
Limp Paper Cover (only a few Copies left), Rs. 3-8.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID........... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS............	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......................................$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street),
Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street),
Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months......................	4 per cent. p. a.	
Do.	Twelve Months	4½ per cent. "
Do.	Two or Three Years	4¾ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India..........................	Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	" ⅛th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	" ⅛th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 120,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for

POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months................................ Rs. 26
Six Months... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49, High Holborn. LONDON.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion———————————Rs. 5
Second do. ———————————" 2-8
Third do. ———————————" 2-8
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but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion———————————As. 3 per line.
Second do. ———————————4½ "
Third do. ———————————2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ——————— Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line——————————" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.
Per Annum ———————————Rs. 12
Half-yearly ——————————— " 6
Quarterly ——————————— " 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.
Per Annum———————————Rs. 12
Half-yearly———————————" 6
Quarterly———————————" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,262½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,205
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	18 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 75 10	18 p. c.	161 xd 115 xd 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£30
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,600	1,000	all	Rs. 15	515
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 20	665
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	2	385
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,300
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 35	1,400
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	870
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	610
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	490
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	315
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	745
Bingunghat Mill	700	800	500	4½	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Nil	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,125
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	330
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	535
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	...	250		125
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	890
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	630
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	665
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	164
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	905
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	Rs. 100	2,825
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	1,400	500	500	15 pc. ct.	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,670
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	137½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	1,350
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	Nil.	p r
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	75
National	500	1,000	1,000		
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	385
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Nil	375
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1 300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,600	Nil	570
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	875
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,465
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,425
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	345
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	540
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	5,0	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Nil	740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000		500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. Rᵈ Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Rs.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 7	157½
reul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	11	207½ 195
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	850	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...	Nil	110
Fort	515	2,500		Rs. 80	1,220
French	300	50		Nil	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	100	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	430
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	382½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	133½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs. 25 dv	500
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	560	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16 ...	200 195
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 6	1,060

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	310xd 225xd
Back Bay Baths	600	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	160	10	110
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,212½
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,310
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	100	20	Rs. 20	280
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. c	290
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	7,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	11
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	120
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	28 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	337
Kurrachee Landing	500	100	100	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	112
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	495
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	21½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 28-2	
China Leaf	" 28-8	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	" 28-6	"
Do. do. new	" 28-2	"
Australia do.	" 28-8	
Bombay do.	" 28-4	
English Sovereigns	" 18-1	
Do. Dragons	" 18	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 94-14	
Do. 17½ do.	" 95	
Carolus Dollars	" 205	Nominal
Mexican do.	" 195	
Franc pieces	" 320	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Broach City Press Company, Dean Lane, 2 p.m.
French Press Company, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

CRICKET.

Poona vs. Bombay.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Kohinur (s). and Bancoora (s), from Calcutta ; and Aston Hall (s), Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kola (s), for Karachi ; and Vindobona (s), China, &c.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Kaveri entered the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Aston Hall entered, and the steamer Vindobona left the dock yesterday.

Football.—There will be a practice match, to-day, under the Rugby rules, between the Rangers' F. C. and the B. V. A. F. C.

Mankeshwar Temple Fair.—The annual Mankeshwar Temple Fair, at Gorupdeo Road, Mazagon, commences to-day.

Robbed in a Temple.—Visram Ruttonsey, residing at Mandvie, has reported to the police, that his son, Balla Visram, aged five years, while attending the Baboolnath Temple, was robbed of a gold neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 40.

Lecture.—Mr. Mirza Mahomed Akbar Alikhan, of Delhi, will, on the 26th instant, deliver, in Urdu, a lecture on the "Development of the Indian Art," at the Novelty Theatre, Esplanade, at 5 p. m. Mr. K. N. Kabrajee will preside. All are cordially invited.

Accident in the P. and O. Dockyard.—Hoosein Haji Abba, aged thirty-two years, while working in the P. and O. dockyard engine-shop, on Monday, accidentally had his left arm caught in the machinery and sustained a fracture below the elbow. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured arm having been dressed, he was sent home.

Accident on Board a Steamer.—Pachao Poonaboola, a winchman, employed on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Huzara, was, at 3 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, working a steam winch, at the main hatch, when three fingers of his right hand were accidentally crushed in a driving wheel. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the injured fingers were amputated.

The Stanly Opera Company.—Mr. Harry Stanley's Comic Opera and Dramatic Company are having a very successful season. The crowded house every evening testifies to the aptitude and intelligence displayed by the various members. Gilbert and Sullivan's comic Japanese opera "Mikado" was staged, last night, with remarkable success, and the artistes to whose lot the various parts fell fulfilled their work with good effect. To-night the ever popular drama "East Lynne" will be staged, while for to-morrow night "La Mascotte" is advertised.

Theft at Messrs. Dunnett and Company.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sukharam Appa, a shoe-maker, in the employ of Messrs. Dunnett and Company, saddlers, &c., was charged, at the instance of Mr. Huggett, manager of the firm, with theft as a servant, in respect of a piece of shoe-leather, of the value of Rs. 5, the piece of leather being found on the person of the accused when he was searched on leaving the shop after finishing his work for the day, in the evening. After recording evidence, his Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

Death of a Convict.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at her Majesty's Common Jail, at Oomercady, regarding the death of Amba Changoo, a convict-officer in the prison. The deceased was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Tanna on the 6th February, 1890, for causing mischief by fire, and was admitted into the Tanna Jail on the same day. On the 27th June, 1892, Amba was transferred to the Common Jail in Bombay, where he was made a convict-officer in consequence of his good behaviour in the Tanna Jail. On the 11th instant, he was admitted into the jail hospital, suffering from diarrhœa, from the effects of which he died on Monday. A verdict of death from diarrhœa was returned by the jury.

ALLEGED SINGULAR ASSAULT AT TANNA.

Heerjeebhoy Jamsetji Gazdar, aged forty-seven years, a Parsee, sub-inspector of roads, employed in the Municipality, and residing at 10th Lane, Khetwady, reported to the police, on Monday evening, that he left home, at about 9 o'clock, on the morning of the previous day, and while passing along Kalbadevi Road, was accosted by a Parsee, whom he did not know, but who said he was his friend, and stated to Heerjeebhoy that he knew a man, named Cursetji Thanawalla, a contractor, who had taken up a large contract for work at Tanna, and who wanted some men for that work. He further asked Heerjeebhoy to accompany him to Tanna, where he would procure for him good employment from the contractor, and handed him his snuff-box to take a pinch out of it. Heerjeebhoy did so, and immediately afterwards became giddy, and in that state accompanied the Parsee to a place near the Byculla Railway Station, where he was asked to sit down. The Parsee went away and returned shortly afterwards with some biscuits, which the sub-inspector ate, and which, he stated, made him feel very thirsty. Both of them then travelled by train and alighted at some station, near Tanna, and having crossed over some fields, entered a house, which the "friend" said, was his office. Heerjeebhoy was then taken into a room, where he saw ten or twelve persons, all of whom commenced questioning him about his affairs, and afterwards asked him to sign some document. The sub-inspector alleged that when he refused to put his signature to the document he was beaten by these persons with their fists, and was rendered unconscious. On the following morning he recovered consciousness, and walked to Bombay, arriving at his place at 2 p.m., when his relatives reported this curious circumstance to the police. From inquiries made by the police it appears that Heerjeebhoy made no complaint to the Tanna police, where the alleged assault occurred, nor to any one while on his way to Bombay. He has no marks of violence on his person. He is being treated by Dr. Appoo who states that he is in an exhausted state, but not in any danger.

CRICKET AT NAGPUR.

On Saturday, a half-day match was played between two teams got up from the C. P. Club. One side was composed of all B. N. R. men, with the exception of Mr. Clutterbuck. Play began at about 2 p.m., when the B. N. R. went in and put together 180. Messrs. M. Clarke and Blount went in first, and by hard hitting, raised the score to 121, when the latter was bowled by Mr. Drake-Brockman, after having made 52. Mr. Clarke played on till he was stumped by Mr. Ismay, with 77 runs to his credit. It took 6 wickets of the other side to make the same score (78). The other scores worth mentioning were, Captain Hunter's 15 and Mr. A. Clarke's 12. The other side then went in and scored 94, of which Mr. Penny made 47 in beautiful style. It will be seen that he was the only one who entered double figures on his side. For the B. N. R. Mr. A. Clarke took 3 wickets, Mr. M. Clarke 3 wickets, Captain Hunter 3 wickets, and Mr. Blount 1 wicket. For the others, Mr. Brockman took 1 wicket, Mr. Blenkinsop 5 wickets, and Mr. Penny 4 wickets. The following are the scores :—

B. N. R.

M Clarke, st Ismay, b Blenkinsop	77
Blount, b Drake-Brockman	52
Capt Hunter, c and b Penny	15
A M Clarke, b Penny	12
Ridesdale, c Drake-Brockman, b Blenkinsop	2
Sinclair, b Blenkinsop	2
Clutterbuck, c Penny, b Blenkinsop	4
Egerton, b Penny	0
Hallett, b Blenkinsop	1
Dinwiddie, b Penny	4
Critchley, not out	3
Extras	8
Total	180

NON-B. N. R.

Gray, b M Clarke	5
Penny, c and b A Clarke	47
Blenkinsop, c and b M Clarke	4
Lieut Caley, b M Clarke	3
Dr Harris, b Blount	3
Drake-Brockman, b Hunter	6
Fraser, b Hunter	6
Savory, c Blount, b Hunter	3
Warren, not out	9
Ismay, b A Clarke	1
Hubbard, st Egerton, b A Clarke	0
Extras	7
Total	94

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.)

A DISPUTED CLAIM AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

ABBAS BIN ABDULLA VS. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied, under the extraordinary civil jurisdiction of the court, that the record of this suit, which was disposed of by the second judge of the Small Cause Court, in favour of the defendant, might be sent for and the learned judge's decision rectified, as there was otherwise no other remedy open to the plaintiff.

The petition of the plaintiff praying for a rule nisi to the above effect, stated that, on the 14th December, 1891, the Municipality of Bombay, under Section 298, Sub-section 1, of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, for the purpose of street improvement, took possession of 18·75 square yards of land, situate at the junction of New Sonapore Road, also called Lohar Street, and Chandanwady Lane, belonging to the petitioner, and offered compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 per square yard, by their letter of 23rd December, 1891. The premises were purchased by the petitioner in 1888 at an average cost of Rs. 57 per square yard, and he requested the Municipality to pay him compensation at that rate, and some correspondence passed on the subject. The petitioner, by his letter of 7th March, 1894, intimated to the Municipality that, unless they paid him the compensation at the rate of Rs. 57 per square yard, proceedings would be taken against them. The Municipal Commissioner, by his letter, dated 16th March, 1894, stated that the petitioner's claim had become time-barred under Section 504 of the Act. Being advised that his right to have the rate of compensation determined had become time-barred, the petitioner accepted the offer of Rs. 10 per square yard, pointing out that Section 504 had no application to his request, and that the section would come in his way only if he applied to Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court to have the amount of compensation settled. Petitioner did not receive any reply to his letter. He, therefore, on the 23rd June, 1894, filed a suit in the Small Cause Court against the Municipal Commissioner to recover from him Rs. 187-8, being the purchase-money for the 18·75 square yards of land at the rate of Rs. 10 per square yard offered by the Municipality. The suit was heard by the second judge, Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel. The only issues raised on behalf of the defendant were, first, that the Municipality, on the 15th June, 1893, having given the petitioner a reply that no increase could be made in the offer already made to him in their previous letter, the cause of action arose on that date; secondly, that he ought to have brought the suit within six months from the aforesaid date, and thirdly, that he ought to have given one month's notice, and that, therefore, his claim should be dismissed. It was contended, on behalf of the petitioner, that the defendant having taken possession of the land and having made on offer to pay for the same at the rate of Rs. 10 per square yard which was accepted, the petitioner was entitled to the payment, his claim being governed by article 120 of the Indian Limitation Act, and that Section 527 of the Municipal Act did not apply to such a suit, but that it applied to cases of tortuous or quasi-tortuous actions committed by Municipal officers under the Municipal Act. The second judge, on the 6th instant, gave his judgment in writing, holding, first, that there was no complete and absolute sale of the land by the petitioner at the rate of Rs. 10 per square yard ; secondly, that when the offer of the Municipality was accepted by the petitioner, the offer had not remained for acceptance ; thirdly, that the case really reduced itself to recover compensation at the market value of the land ; fourthly, that the cause of action, if any, accrued due to petitioner on a definite refusal by the defendant to pay anything more than Rs. 10 per square yard on the 15th June, 1893 ; fifthly, that this suit fell in under the wording of Section 527 ; and that therefore it was time-barred, and notice was necessary. No issues were raised by the defendant as regarded the first three points, and the same were not therefore argued. On the 14th instant, the petitioner applied to the Full Bench of the court, consisting of the Chief Judge and the second judge, for a rule against the defendant to show cause why the decree should not be set aside, but the judges refused the application. Petitioner was advised that the decision of the second judge involves a total misconception and misapplication of law, and is a perversion of the intention of the Legislature, and that he has otherwise acted in the exercise of his jurisdiction with material irregularity ; and the petitioner was desirous of getting the decision rectified.

Their Lordships granted a rule nisi as applied for.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The following resolution was issued yesterday :—

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st August, 1894.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2223, dated the 31st July, 1894—Submitting, with his remarks, the annual report of the Bombay Veterinary College for the year 1893-94.

Resolution.—The satisfactory features of the annual report now submitted are the net increase of ten students—26 having joined and 16 left in the year, the increase in successful candidates for the examination from 47 to 75 per cent. of the examinees, and the increasing demand for the services of competent students. Paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of the report are very interesting and contain useful information ; but it has nothing or scarcely anything to do with the College or the Educational Department, since all proceedings under the *Glanders and Farcy Act* have been now subordinated to the Judicial Department. The Principal should, therefore, be requested to discontinue in his report on the College references to operations under that Act, and the Judicial Department should be asked to communicate to Veterinary Captain Mills in his capacity as a Veterinary Surgeon under the Act instructions as to the submission of any report that Government may consider necessary on the subjects of the working of the Act in Bombay, and of the establishment maintained or employed under it. The cost to Government of maintaining the College was Rs. 24,427, exclusive of the leave allowances of Dr. Nariman. Of the 48 students on the rolls on the 31st of March last, 23 were Hindus, 8 Europeans and Eurasians, 7 Parsis and 5 Mahomedans. The Native States and the Ceylon Government sent 10 of these students, and it may be safely affirmed that the institution is meeting a widely extended demand. The Director of Public Instruction should be asked to report whether any Native States are contributors towards the maintenance of the College : whether the fees for students from Native States, and from British Colonies are the same as for students from British Indian Territory ; and if they are, whether it would not be legitimate to charge a higher fee for students from non-contributing States and Colonies.

2. To the success attained during the past year the labours of Veterinary-Captain Mills and his Assistants have mainly contributed, and when, as Government trust, will shortly be the case, all difficulties with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have been overcome, Government feel satisfied that the success of the College will be fully assured. It is a matter of satisfaction to Government that at length the appointment of a Second Veterinary-Surgeon has been sanctioned by the Government of India on the teaching staff of the College.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

1. The Racquet Tournament will be played off at the same time as the Polo Tournament, about first week in October.

2. All Officers of any of the Service and Members of any recognized Club or Gymkhana, are allowed to enter.

3. The entrance fee for each competitor is Rs. 5 (Rupees five).

4. The winner of the Tournament is entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year from date of winning, or until the next year's winner is declared.

5. The cup is not to be given out of India.

6. No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to retain the cup permanently.

7. The winner will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a gold racquet with his name and year engraved thereon, and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung up in the dressing room of the Racquet Court.

8. In each round the best of five games will be played.

9. The ties shall be decided by lot drawn at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquets Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana.

10. The matches will be played under the rules which are posted in the court.

11. It is requested that the names of those wishing to enter, together with that of the Service, Club, or Gymkhana to which they belong, may be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than the 29th September, 1894, on which date the entries close.

Up to the present time the winners have been—1885, Capt. B. B. Russell, R. E. ; 1886, Mr. H. G. Gell ; 1887, Mr. G. H. Hancock, Bo. S. C ; 1888, Mr. H. G. Gell ; 1889, Mr. F. T. Rickards ; 1890, Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac ; 1891, Mr. G. H. Hancock, Bo. S. C ; 1892, Capt. S. C. Smith, R. A ; 1893, Capt. S C. Smith, R. A.

S. C. SMITH, Capt., R. A.,
Hon. Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana.

A PATHAN'S MATRIMONIAL TROUBLES.

A curious case, illustrative of the Pathan's code of morality, has been occupying the attention of the Political authorities in the Zhob Valley. A Pathan woman, writes a correspondent, went to the Political Agent's Court and applied for a divorce from her husband on the ground of ill-treatment and gross cruelty. There is a flavour of romance attached to the case. The applicant stated that about four years ago she was betrothed to her present husband, but she really loved another man who reciprocated her affection. The Maliks and Sirdars of the girl's village, however, disapproved of her selection, and insisted on her holding to her betrothal. The rejected suitor for the fair maid's hand thereupon informed the Maliks and Sirdars that come what may, he would not give up his "gal," and that if actually compelled to do so he would resort to the *fin de siecle* alternative of suicide. Events dragged on for months, when it was finally decided to marry the girl to her present husband. The rejected lover was so cut up at this decision that he resolved on turning Gazi. He left his village armed with a sword and a revolver with the avowed object of killing the first Feringhee he should chance to meet, knowing perfectly well that he would be hanged for the act. Evidently his courage had failed him, and he was not equal to putting an end to his troubles by his own hands. Unfortunately for him, the first Feringhee he met was Captain S. H. Godfrey, Assistant Political Agent, on his way from Baber to Fort Sandeman. Captain Godfrey was very ill and was travelling in a dooley when he was attacked. The sequel is well known. The Gazi fortunately did not know that it was necessary to relax the pull on the trigger of the revolver before he could let off a second cartridge, and lost considerable time before he discovered there was something wrong. He was endeavouring to unsheath his sword, when Captain Godfrey shot him with his revolver in the leg. He fell, was seized by the escort, taken into Fort Sandeman, and in due course hanged.

When the heroine of the tale was informed that her lover was no more, she reluctantly consented to the marriage. The real reason for the obduracy of the Maliks and Sirdars appears to be due to what Mr. Dave Carson once described as "a matrimonial entanglement in the bosom of the family." The father of the bride-elect had taken unto himself as a wife a sister of the bridegroom, on the understanding that the bridegroom was to receive his daughter in return in marriage. So that the men became brothers-in-law and father and son-in-law, respectively, whilst the new bride was step-daughter to her own sister-in-law ! and their sons, if they had any, would be step-brothers and uncles and nephews, respectively ! ! The newly-married couple did not, as may easily be imagined, lead a happy life. He assaulted her frequently, but things came to a climax the other day when the husband was so enraged at her cold, unsympathetic behaviour towards him that he made a murderous assault on her with a live firebrand.

In court the husband pleaded that a judicial separation would mean a life-long disgrace, and suggested that he should be allowed to kill some of his wife's relatives. He also threatened to commit suicide if her application for a divorce were granted. The wife then expressed her willingness to let him off the charge for assault, provided he had nothing whatever to do with her in the future. The case has now been decided. The woman has been granted a divorce, and the husband bound down to keep the peace in the sum of Rs. 300.

The difficulty of deciding such cases and of administering justice to the wild Pathan who knows no law, and who before the advent of the British Sirkar used to settle all disputes at the point of the knife, are indeed great, and this renders the position of our Political officers anything but enviable.—*Morning Post.*

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 11th August, 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Arthur Godwin Powell, Fitter, G. I. P. Railway Works, Parel, Bombay, for solidifying the ends of gas and water pipes that are to be screwed ; James Walker, Engineer, of Tayport, Fifeshire Scotland, for improvements in steam boilers and boiler furnaces ; Arthur William James, Residing at No. 185, Grand Trunk Road, Seebpore, in the District of Howrah, Mechanical Engineer, for an improved water filter to be fitted in a boat, or applied to domestic, mechanical or other filtering purposes. (The Phœnix) ; Thomas Sirmock Hill of Jowneah Factory, Purneah, in the Presidency of Bengal, for a new and improved process for the treatment of Indigo Plant ; Edwin John Chatelier, Contractor, of 17, Parsee Church Street, Calcutta, for a Pump for drawing oils and other liquids from cans, or other vessels containing them ; James Price Cleghorn, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, at present residing in No. 2, Peara Bagan, Ballygunge, for an apparatus for testing sands used for building purposes ; Henry Defries, of No. 147, Houndsditch, in the City and County of London, Manufacturer, for improvements in window frames ; Charles William Murphy, Revenue Assistant, Meerut Collectorote, and Revd. Father Philip, O. C., Roman Catholic Chaplain, Meerut, for an improvement in photographic retouching desks ; Thomas Craney, Manufacturer, of 624, Harrison Street, Bay City, State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, for process and apparatus for the manufacture of Sodium Bi-Carbonate. Thomas Craney, Manufacturer, of 624, Harrison Street, Bay City, State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, for Electrolytic apparatus ; Thomas Craney, Manufacturer, of 624, Hrrrison ; Street, Bay City, State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, for evaporating apparatus ; John Francis Diederich and William Henry McDonald, Engineers of the firm of Messrs. H. E. Borham and Co., Iron Founders, Madras City, for the "Excelsior Horizontal Multiple Gear Oil Press."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Leslie Rogers, Tea Planter, Dehra Doon, North-Western Provinces, for an invention called The Anti-concussion Heel and Sole. (Filed 23rd July 1894) ; Christopher Edward Phipps, Locomotive Superintendent, Madras Railway Company, residing at Perambur, for rocking or oscillating the fire bars of a Locomotive or other Steam Engine. (Filed 2nd August 1894) ; Rajkristo Coomar, Rai Sahib, L.C.E., Civil Engineer, of 86-3, Jaun Bazar Street, Calcutta, for an apparatus for pumping water by the force of the current in Ebb or Flow Tides. (Filed 4th June 1894) ; Amos Herbert Hobson, of 9, Victoria Street, London, South-West, England, Analytical Chemist, for improvements in the production of non-alcoholic ales or beers. (Filed 2nd August 1894.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—Ambrose Shere Massey, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, and Partner in the Napier Works, Madras, for the construction of a share point or cap for plough-shares. (From 7th May 1894 to 6th May 1895) ; George Andrews, Engineer, of Jessamine Villa, Hunters Road, Willesborough, Ashford, in the County of Kent, in England, for improvements in means or apparatus for trapping animals and birds, (From 12th July 1896 to 11th July 1897.)

Whereas the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay within the time limited the fee, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—Mr. C. G. Palmer's invention for a water meter to measure the quantity of water flowing out of a river, canal, ditch or other open channel. (Specification filed 10th May 1890.)

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—16 cases writing papers, Hussoonally Abdoollally.
City of Edinburg s—9 casks bicarbonate of soda, Rogers and Co ; 100 kegs soda bicarbonate, M Kooka and Co ; 355 cases soap, E Russoojee ; 5 cases soap, M Girdhardas.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—5 cases whisky, Grieves Wynn and Co.
City of Edinburgh s—20 cases chemicals, other sorts, V Bhicka and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—4 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Werneth Hall s—20 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Singapore s—29 cases vermouth, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—2 hogheads rectified spirit, Ookerjee Cawasjee.
Bhopal s—1 drum rectified spirit, F S Madon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vindobana s—10 cases provision, Heerjeebhai Maneckjee ; 1 hogshead brandy, Pestonjee Maneckjee ; 2 cases piano fortes, Marks and Co ; 49 bales printing and writing papers, K Abdool Hoosein ; 37 cases lampware, F Jaffer ; 25 cases writing papers, A H Essoofbhoy ; 1 case medicine B Smith and Co.

Writing in the Paris *Figaro* of July 30, under the pseudonym of "Whist," M. Jacques Valfrey states that on M. Cogordan assuming his post as French Minister at Cairo, he will make things more lively than pleasant for Lord Cromer, whom M. Valfrey charges with having treated the Khedive with "violence and brutality."

Lady Gertrude Stock writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleans these head of dandruff.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	70 50	56 69	57 67	49 29
Tuesday, Aug. 21st	.....	0 2	0 04	0 10
Total	70 50	56 71	57 71	49 39
Total fall to August 21st, 1893	68 10	57 26	56 11	55 13
Total fall to August 21st, 1892	64 40	56 57	55 39	53 5

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 17th August :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	40	35	Nasik	20	27
Raver	23	6	Deolali	23	17
Nimbora	21	14	Ghoti	89	45
Bhadli	18	53	Nargaon	15	68
Jalgaon	18	33	Warangaon	18	14
Sirsoli	24	47	Hotgi	6	79
Mhasawad	19	42	Mohol	9	12
Maheji	13	34	Madha	7	84
Pachora	13	57	Barsi Road	5	40
Kajgaon	10	9	Kem	6	33
Naydongri	12	30	Jeur	6	25
Chalisgaon	10	50	Pomalwari	7	35
Nandgaon	8	58	Diksal	4	84
Manmar	13	35	Lonauli	176	53
Lasalgaon	9	88	Dhond	4	67
Khervadi	15	41	Talegaon	38	43

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST OF AUGUST 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·622	E	3	89·6	75 9	89	0·73	17·34	—2·13
Agra	29·616	NE	6	91·1	78·7	95	0·01	10·68	—8·36
Cawnpore	29·654	SE	2	86·8	78·1	89	0·15	30·01	...
Allahabad	29·604	E	4	86·6	77·8	87	0·29	41·11	+15·59
Jhansi	29·613	SSW	1	85·6	77·2	91	0 16	28·86	+2·09
Jacobabad	29·596	E	5	102·0	82·5	59	...	0·15	—1·35
Karachi	29·644	WSW	14	90·0	79·7	68	...	18·63	+13·33
Jeypore	26·613	Calm	1	88·1	75·9	91	0·12	14·24	—4·18
Ajmere	29·626	W	6	85·4	75·6	93	0·06	15·97	+1·40
Deesa	29·659	W	6	86·7	77·0	89	0·01	16·46	—2·37
Ahmedabad	29·692	Calm	1	86·2	77·0	91	0·04	40·31	...
Bhuj	29·650	WNW	13	91·5	75·9	74	..	26·26	+15·42
Rajkot	29·631	W	12	91·4	73·3	82	...	44·88	+23·28
Veraval	29·695	WSW	7	82·0	77·8	91	...	24·65	...
Neemuch	29·663	W	6	81·7	73·7	92	0·76	16·91	—3·66
Indore	29·678	W	5	83·0	72·1	89	0·61	18·41	—2·20
Saugor	29·633	Calm	5	83·8	73·6	93	0·18	50·20	+17·58
Jubbulpore	29·637	Calm	...	87·4	74·6	97	0·06	41·00	+0·17
Hoshangabad	29·647	SW	2	84·3	74·7	98	0.33	33·39	— 1·81
Khandwa	29·687	W	7	86·2	76·3	93	...	25·90	+5·76
Raipur	29·643	SW	6	88·8	75·1	85	...	39 27	+5·33
Nagpur	29·661	WSW	4	87·4	74·0	91	1·48	29·22	—0·76
Amraoti	29·661	WSW	8	90·7	72·8	88	0·36	26·73	+5·00
Akola	29·679	W	11	89·0	74·7	86	0·01	19·80	—1·59
Surat	29 712	WNW	L	84·5	75·0	89	0·23	40·53	+6·54
Malegaon	29·718	WSW	12	89·4	72·1	86	0·01	9·09	—2·82
Bombay	29·735	NW	13	75·4	78·4	87	0·15	49·20	—5·15
Poona	29·764	W	13	82·1	70·4	83	..	17·12	+3·16
Aurangabad	29·750	W	7	84·9	69·1	80	0·23	8·90	...
Sholapur	29·755	W	8	93·2	68·5	71	...	7·86	—5·80
Ratnagiri	29·763	NNW	7	85·4	76·0	91	0 42	81·04	—2·90
Belgaum	29·776	W	22	77·3	66·3	90	0·07	37·74	+7·14
Goa	29·767	NW	9	85·1	75·4	91	0·40	74·30	...
Karwar	29·811	WNW	4	83·2	74·1	90	1·02	77·93	—15·27
Mangalore	29·809	ESE	2	84·3	73·9	91	0·11	93·55	+8·17
Calicut	29·811	Calm	9	80 7	74·6	94	0·72	80 63	+6·33
Cochin	29·831	NE	M	80·2	73·7	91	0·36	51·37	—7·91
Bangalore	29·898	WNW	10	84·8	67·3	86	0·26	10·95	—1·02
Secunderabad	29·761	W	9	89·6	72·4	77	...	8·33	—8·80
Masuliptm.	29·724	Calm	5	96 6	78·6	85	...	10·33	—6·04
Bellary	29·788	WSW	10	93·9	74·4	64	...	3·74	—1·91
Cuddapah	29·759	WSW	...	96·1	77·9	59	..	14·09	+1·65
Madras	29·775	S	7	97·0	75·5	85	0·09	8·27	—0·65
Coimbatore	29·797	S	4	90·4	71·3	77	..	1·50	—1·89
Trichinopoly	29·778	W	7	102·1	78·3	67	..	3·81	—1·77
Negapatam	29·783	SW	11	99·6	79·3	74	...	0·99	—5·87
Colombo	29·881	WSW	10	85·0	78·0	78	0·03	14·05	—1·66
Aden	29·694	S	11	91·3	72·4	81	...	0·07	—0·13

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H.=0·00 (69·92) ; G. T. H.=0·02 (56·41) ; St. G. H.=0·04 (57·71) ; C. P.=0·15 (49·20).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes are very irregular. There has been a brist to rapid rise in several places to the north of latitude 20° and a moderate to slight rise or fall to the south of that parallel. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jacobabad, Mangalore and Cochin, southerly at Madras and Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Belgaum, Bhuj and Karachi. This mornng the wind velocity was 20 miles and hour at Bhuj, and 14 at Karachi and Rajkot. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 8° above the normal in the Madras Presidency and at Sholapur, Malegaon and Amraoti, while the minimum temperature variations are within 3° of the normal mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and Trichinopoly, and the lowest 66° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Nagpur (1·48), nearly an inch at Karwar about three quarters of an inch at Delhi, Neemuch, Indore and Calicut, about half an inch at Cochin, Goa, Ratnagiri and Amraoti., and light showers at Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Jubulpur, Akola, Surat, Bombay, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Mangalore, Bangalore and Madras. Abnormals indicate an area of law pressure on and off the Malabar Coast, where the weather is slightly unsettled and rain is to be expected. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Bombay and Karwar slightly exceeds its usual normal strength, and rain in light or moderate showers is probable. In all other districts, except Sind local showers are likely. The Mail Steamer "Carthage" left Aden at about 6-30 A.M. on the 14th and reports having experienced up to latitude 14° 49′ N., longitude 53° 51′ E. at midnight on the 15th, light, variable and moderate to fresh south-westerly winds and southerly swell ; to latitude 17° 44′ N., longitude 68° 30′ E. at noon on the 18th, moderate to fresh monsoon, high decreasing sea and cloudy to overcast sky ; to arrival, at 11-32 A.M. on the 19th, moderate to gentle westerly to south-westerly winds, overcast sky and frequent sharp rain squalls. There was heavy due at midnight on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th. The s.s. "Safari" left Lomoo on the 10th, and reports having experienced up to latitude 7° 09′ N., longitude 51° 14′ E. at noon on the 12th, moderate southerly and fresh to strong south-westerly winds, partially cloudy sky, squally weather and high sea ; from longitude 48° E., latitude 4° N. to latitude 16° 03′ N. longitude 64° 20 E. at noon on the 16th, strong monsoons, sometimes blowing with a moderate to fresh gale almost clear sky and high to very high sea ; to arrival, at about 8 P.M. on the 18th, fresh to strong monsoon, cloudy sky, passing showers and a high decreasing sea.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Pressure has increased briskly in Northern India, slightly in the north of the Peninsula, and is steady or falling in the south of the Peninsula. Pressure is now normal in Northern India, and in defect in the Peninsula, and most largely in South India. The feeble disturbance in South-West Bengal has apparently passed away. Burma, Bengal, and the greater part of the North-Western Provinces have had light to moderate rain ; South-East Punjab and the neighbouring hill stations have received moderately heavy rain. Mussoorie reports three inches ; Dehra Doon, Umballa, and Ludhiana each two. The West Coast districts, Central India, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces have received light to moderate showers ; also some parts of the Deccan and South India have had local showers. Nagpur, Nowgong, Salem, and Coconada, each report one inch. Winds are lighter in the Bengal coast, normal in the West Coast, the tendency being at present to decreasing rain in Northern India and increasing it in the Peninsula.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line s s Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain W Elliott, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Vindobona, 2,688 tons, Captain P Mersa, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo and Mr M Rosenberg as cabin and 18 deck passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (26th July) via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain F Thurston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (15th July) via coast ports, with a general cargo, 17 barrels shells, 20 cases fuse, 728 cases ammunition and 48 deck passengers.

The Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,254 tons, Captain C McFee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (25th July), with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon to within 500 miles of coast, then moderate and fine. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Kohinur (s)	Sandilands	Calcutta, July 26.
21	Bancoora (s)	Thurston	Calcutta, July 15.
21	Aston Hall (s)	McFee	Liverpool, July 25.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Kola (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
21	Vindobona (s)	Mersa	China, &c.

The steamer Clan Murray, Captain Elliott, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Clyde, for London, &c.
" Carthage, for London, &c.
" Imperator, for Trieste and Venice.
" Kohinur, for Calcutta.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.
" Safari, for Zanzibar, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals. Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Arrivals. Commander.	Arrivals. From	Departures. Date.	Departures. To
June					
21	Ruflyl	Pfeil	Kiel		
July					
14	Queen Louise	Ewen	Cardiff	9	Calcutta
26	Dalhousie R I M	Barwick	Zailla		
29	Etoile (French gun boat)	Thomner	Assab	7	Obock
August					
2	Tuna	Petersl	Hodeida		Somali coast
	Cossack H M's	Fisher	Cruise	8	Somali coast
4	S Berkhud	Platt	Somali coast	6	Perim
6	Taurus	Wald	Cardiff		
	Manica	Biggs	Kurrachee	7	Hamburg
	Ballaarat	Angus	London		Sydney
7	Wooler	Leisk	Samarang		Port Said F O
	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast	8	Hodeida
8	Venezia	Susini	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Pekin	Langborne	London		Calcutta
	Kirkby	Spence	Basseim		Port Said F O
	Amazone	Frazer	Zanzibar		Marseilles
	Admiral	West	Zanzibar	9	Hamburg
	Inchisla	Hallwell	Caddalore		Marseilles
9	Poseidon	Fellner	Bombay		Trieste
	Naderi	McAllister	Bombay	10	Jeddah
	Janeta	Petrie	Cardiff		Java
	Britannia	Parfitt	Sydney		London
10	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
	Coromandel	Wheller	Calcutta	10	London
	Florida	Young	Barry		
	Horatio	Forth	Bombay	10	Hull
	Jumna	Campbell	Brisbane		London
	K Arthur	Hardcastle	Jeddah	11	Bombay
11	Gera	Blanke	Bremen		China
	Abdul Kadur	Ellich	Bombay		
	Alsa Craig	Chalmers	Kurrachee	11	Marseilles
12	V de Ciotat	Flaschi	Marseilles	12	Sydney
	Caspian	Beard	Bombay		Amsterdam
	Purulia	Metcalfe	Zanzibar	14	Bombay
13	Bundesrath	Stahl	Hamburg	13	Zanzibar
	Cossack H M's	Fisher	Somali coast		
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast		
	Menan	Tournier	Havre	13	Saigon
	Imperator	Bechtinger	Trieste		Bombay

Aden, August 13.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—57 bales wool, Motee Jaitha ; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 85 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Madeline s—5 cases nutmeg, Lalljee Soorjee ; 8,500 bags rice, Thos H Moore and Co ; 3 pots rosa oil, Noorbhoy Cadikhan ; 13 cwts peacock feathers, C Sorabjee ; 180 cwts dry ginger, Sewjee Ramjee ; 50 cwts coir yarn, Huridas Coorjee ; 100 cwts dry ginger, J Lalljee.
Carthage s—2,01 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HUMBURG.

Madeline s—4,620 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,302 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Worsley Hall s—3,599 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—175 cwts gum, Rustomjee C Patel ; 250 cwts gum, 23½ cwts khuskhus roots, Eugene Meiffre.

FOR NEW-YORK.

Nubia s—138 cases condiments, 11½ cwts mother-of-pearl shells, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—1,000 cwts castorseed, and 600 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp ; 600 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 330 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—3,601 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp ; 1,000 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 601 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—1,600 cwts bonemeal, Mooljee Jamal ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—624 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,040 cwts linseed, 750 castorseed and 37½ cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 500 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 375 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 65 bales twist, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 40 cwts iron, H M Hakimjee.
Ravenna s—1 box cow bazar, Bundally Esmail ; 5½ cwts ivory, and 14½ cwts genda horns, C Ebrahim and Co ; 3 cwts ivory, Muncherjee Framjee ; 18 chests opium, L Chuttoo ; 18 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 11 cases silver dollars (Rs. 30,184). The Honkong and Shanghai B Corporation ; 1 box real pearls, A C Esmalljee ; 16 chests opium, J Nowrojee ; 75 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—85 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 135 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 303 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 73 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 50 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers ; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Ravenna s—160 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 32 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malwa s—75 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Huzara s—100 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—August 16.

Seagrave, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Poona.

August 17.

Crawford, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lanc, on duty, from Poona.

August 18.

Buchanan, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, from leave, from Poona.

August 21.

Perry, Surgn-Capt, Ceylon, A M S, on leave, from Bangalore.
Viscount Frankfort, Major-Genl, Lahore, on leave, from Mean Mir.
Booth, Capt, Lahore, A D C, on leave, from Mean Mir.

DEPARTURES—August 18.

Griffith, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave.

August 19.

Spencer, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M S, from leave, to Doranda.

August 21.

Perry, Surgn-Capt, Ceylon, A M S, off leave, to Colombo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1894.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon next. As a match between Troops has been arranged, all members are asked to attend.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1894.

The following drills will take place on Friday next :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The following gentleman has joined the Corps as an Honorary member :—Mr E Lord.

3. A "Cinderella" dance will be held in the Nesbit Road Head Quarters on Saturday, the 25th instant, Dancing to commence at 8-45 p.m.

Early application for tickets should be made to :—

Sergt. D. A. Pinder, } Joint Honorary Secretaries, B. V. A.
" J. J. Marsland, } Entertainments Committee.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

It is reported that the long-talked of project of tunnelling the Caucasus is about to be commenced, Government engineers having investigated and reported favourably.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAZAGON.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Hormusjee Adarjee Kanga, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Abdoola Hasan, the undermentioned property THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to him under an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 17th day of November, 1892, and made between the said Abdoola Hasan of the one part and the said Hormusjee Adarjee Kanga of the other part. All those messuages, hereditaments and premises, which are built upon two pieces of land, together with the said pieces of land, and which said two pieces of land are situate at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and one of the said two pieces of land contains by admeasurement three hundred and sixty and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 111, and new No. 11772, old Survey No. 140, new Survey No. 3575, and the other piece of land contains by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 16836 and new Survey No. 3576, and all which messuages and houses are assessed by the Municipality under the following Nos., viz., ward No. 587, street No. 61, Coppersmith oart, ward Nos. 5357 and 5359, street No. (1) at (3), Coppersmith oart, ward No. 5356, street No. 45, Coppersmith oart, and all which said messuages, and premises form one block, which is bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the Nowgur street, on the south by the Nowgur street, on the west by the property of Dawood khan Abdoolakhan, and on the east by the Mahomedan mosque and the property belonging to it.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, mortgagee's solicitors, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned, at their Auction Rooms, in Medows and Forbes Streets, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 22, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, the following goods on account of the concerned—

An invoice of superior bentwood furniture, consisting of light, easy, rocking and office chairs, of various patterns, folding and children's sofas.

An invoice of English plate glasses by Pilkiton Brothers.

Also valuable and substantial dining and drawing-room furniture, the property of Mr. C. Stewart.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHALUXMEE ROAD, ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE ROAD LEADING TO MAHALUXMEE TEMPLE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Heemutram Nurbheram, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Madhewrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonath Madhewrao, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of August, 1884, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part, and Purmanandas Vithuldas of the other part, the following property, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of land, with a shed standing thereon, admeasuring 406 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Mahaluxmee Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, and fronting on the west side of the road leading to Mahaluxmee Temple, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—and by the Collector of Assessment under No. A 37, and bounded on the east by a portion of the road leading to Mahaluxmee Temple, on the west by the property of Luxman Lepoy, on the north by the property of the late Gunput Crishnaji, and on the south by the property of Vishram Mowji, and which premises formerly were, and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Modhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonath Madhowrao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF 10 CASES TURKEY-RED CHINTZ.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Rampertab Sookhdyal, Delhi –

S H C-1363-1700—10 cases Turkey-red chintz.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Harry Clark & Co, consisting of tweed, cashmere, coating, angola, homespun, trousering, woollen cordroy, quilting, collars, braces, ties, socks, shirts, hats and helmets, ready-made clothes, buttons, thread, Mohan braid, cupboards, presses, tables, pier glasses, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 22, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DAMMER LANE, CROSS LANE, ON GAMDEVI ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of Vishveswar Vithal and Tarabai, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Saraswatibai, wife of Purshotam Govindjee, and Purshotam Govindjee, the mortgagors, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses, old and new, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of Dammer Lane, Cross Lane, on Gamdevi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Saraswatibai, wife of Purshotum Govindji, assessed by the assessment of the Municipal rates and taxes under Ward D No. 2744 and Street No. 10, containing by admeasurement 116 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Land Revenue under pension and tax under old No. 344, new No. 2193, old survey No. 639 and new survey No. 7976, and bounded as follows :— On the east by the said Dammer Lane, Cross Lane, on Gamdevi Road, aforesaid, on the west by the oart of Gunoba Baboolsett, on the north partly by the public passage reserved to use the well of the said premises, and partly by the house of Govind Dwarkajee, and on the south by the house of Narayen Luxumon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BEADS.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 pm., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Esmailjee Tyebally.—

M 92-96—5 cases beads.

C B 1-7—7 „ glass beads.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecy-goods.

1 half plate, Dallmeyer's, and lens with tripod complete, 1¼ plate camera with lens.

1 camera on tripod for plates 10 in. by 8 in.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay pony, about 13-2, quiet to ride and drive.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.

1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 chesnut horse, about 14 hands, aged, goes in single and double harness.

1 strong-built victoria, with a removeable coach box.

1 safety bicycle, in first class order, with pneumatic tyres geared to 60 inches.

1 handsome pony dog-cart, suitable for a pony, 13 hands.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and carved household furniture, best platedware, rick crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand-square pianoforte by S. Rose & Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of H. P. GRANT MACPHERSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, "White House," Colaba Causeway, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood strongly made household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, &c., the property of the late H. T. WRAD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office (where the kit has been removed for sale), valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, carpets, table ornaments, lamps, &c., the property of Lieut-Col. W. S. BISSET, R.E., C I.E.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD,

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p. m., on the premises, by order of Bai Ayshabai, widow of Ebrahim Haji Jackaria, and guardian of the property of her minor sons, Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hoosan Ebrahim, the undermentioned property. The said Ayshabai has obtained the sanction of the High Court of Bombay for the sale of the said property.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing there on, situate at the first Chinch Bunder Road, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No.——street No. 188, 190, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the property of the late Ebrahim Haji Jackaria on the north by a passage, and on the south by the said first Chinch Bunder Road.

LOT NO. II.—On SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at first Chinch Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 4198, and street Nos. 184, 186, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the late Ebrahim Hajee Jackaria, on or towards the west and north by a passage, and on or towards south by the said Chinch Bunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 22, 1894.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
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PRICE.................. Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 21.

AN extra allotment of five lakhs of India Council Bills on Bombay was made yesterday at 1s. 1⅜d. a further advance of 1-32d. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 101 7/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 110. The price of 4 per cent. Rupee Securities remained at £58⅜, Bar Silver was 3-16d. higher, at 27 7-16d. per oz.; and, in New York, the metal was 1¼ cent dearer, at 64⅝; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·86½ cents. An advance of 15s. took place in the price of Braziers' Copper, at £48 per ton. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 103¼; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·20½.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 6 15-16 cents; and September Futures were 6 points lower at 6·62 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales.

Locally, there has been no business whatever doing in Cotton to-day, either for export by the Mills; the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices all unchanged.

WHEAT remains a quiet market, with only a small export business passing; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS are still dull in tone, and transactions by shippers have again been upon a small scale to-day, while the price of *Linseed* has further declined one anna per cwt. say, to Rs. 7-11-0 to Rs. 7-13-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,439	bales.
Wheat	2,729	cwts.
Linseed	2,558	„
Rapeseed	7,221	„
Gingelly	621	„
Groundnuts	2,590	„
Castorseed	2,442	„
Rice	893	„

FREIGHTS are dull, with no takers of tonnage for prompt shipment; though holders would probably accept 6d. per ton less than last week.

EXCHANGE opened firm again at 1s. 1 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 1 13-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1½d. for three months' sight Credits; but sellers of Gold, and re-sales of Bank Demand coming in the market to a large extent, rates began to rise immediately, sales having been reported early in the day at 1s. 1 7-16d. Demand; then at 1s. 1 15-32d; afterwards at 1s. 1½d.; and finally at 1s. 1 17-32d. Of Mercantile Paper the supply has been a fair one for this time of the year, 1s. 1½d. having been reported early in the day for three months' sight Credits for August delivery, 1s. 1 17-32d. for August-September; and 1s. 1 9-16d. to the end of the year; at which rates a fair amount transpired for all deliveries; but re-sellers continuing to swamp the market, and Calcutta also being reported firm, this market closed with the same feeling as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1 7-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 15-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 1 9-16d. to 19-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·43	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 104 1-16 for Fours for cash, and 103 15-16 for the settlement at the end of the month; but a weaker feeling soon coming over the market, rates receded 3-16 per cent. for Money, and 1-16 for Account, say, to 103 7-8 in both positiods, at which, however, they remained steady to the close; 103 having been named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—A pretty general upward movement has taken place to-day in Cotton mill scrip, and we note an advance this evening of Rs. 115 in Madras United; of Rs. 85 in Central India; of Rs. 50 in Presidency; of Rs. 25 each in Hyderabad, and Morarjee Gokudas; of Rs. 15 each in Bombay United, Western India, Coorla, Indian Manufacturing, Jevraz Baloo, and Khatao Macanji; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Colaba Land and Mill, and Khandeish; of Rs. 5 in Swadeshi; and of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian, at our revised quotations. In other shares, Delhi Cloth have declined Rs. 10; Badham Pile, Kemp and Co., and Marcks and Co., have advanced Rs. 2 each; and Phillips and Co., Rs. 6. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 7¼ higher, at Rs. 1,262½ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Chinese notify that they do not accept telegrams respecting the China-Japan War.

State telegrams in Code language for Foochow are admitted via Cable.

Messages in ordinary English language for Chinese offices can now be wired to destination and Code messages can be posted from either Hongkong or Shanghai at senders' risk.

Telegrams in plain language can be accepted for China via Teheran Helampo. See footnote page 56 of the Telegraph Guide.

Communication with Korea (except Fusan) entirely cut off. Through interruption, Chinese land lines and land lines beyond Fusan.

Telegrams for Seoul, Chemulpo, Pingyang and Pensam in Korea may be accepted at senders' risk.

Route Saigon-Bangkok right.

Mauritius and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon on Thursday, the 23rd inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st August, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	..	...	
Teheran	21	2	27 p.m.	0	18
Suez	21	3	0 p.m.	0	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 21st August, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	12	..	1
„ Karachi	...	9	...	1
„ Madras	...	17	...	1

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue up to August 14, compared with the Estimates for the year 1894-95 :—

	Latest Month. In Aug. 1894. Bengal.	In July 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	37,71,750	10,00,000	47,71,750
Actual	49,46,025	24,03,300	73,49,325
Better than Estimate	11,74,275	14,03,300	25,77,575
Worse than Estimate	..	...	...

Five sales of Bengal opium and four months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Aug. 1894. Bengal.	To end of July 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	1,88,58,750	41,00,000	2,29,58,750
Actual	2,18,46,700	65,58,300	2,84,05,000
Better than estimate	29,87,950	24,58,300	54,46,250
Worse than Estimate	..	..	..

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 11th August, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the period	Dec. for the period	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	28,802	30,709	...	1,907	5,341	...
Goods	60,376	29,353	31,023	...	1,28,115	...
Other earnings	2,772	3,765	...	993	...	4,607
Total for week	91,950	63,827	28,123	...	...	...
Aggregate	5,26,545	3,97,696	...	...	1,28,849	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MEHTA—August 21, at Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow, Shapurji Cowasji Shapurji Mehta, grandson of the late Mr. Rustamji Dhanjisha, Captain, and brother of Mr. Framji C. Mehta, of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, aged 31. The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DICK—August 14, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Mr Albert W Dick, of a son.

PARSONS—August 16, at Simla, the wife of Captain J H Parsons, 7th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1894.

THERE was no part of the financial discussion in the Legislative Council at Poona, last week, of more practical value, and more likely to lead to useful results, than that which was initiated by Mr. Mehta in reference to the incidence of the payment of the cost of the police employed in the town and island of Bombay. Mr. Trevor's explanatory statement said nothing in regard to this matter beyond recording the fact that the contribution paid by the Municipality on account of the cost of the city police did not appear as a receipt of the charges under that head. Leaving out of consideration the three-fourths share of the expenditure incurred by the recent increment of the force, the total sum debited to the Municipality in the accounts was Rs. 4,47,756. Mr. Mehta, as representing the Corporation, took exception to the manner in which this total was arrived at, and urged that it was not justified either by practice or principle, inasmuch as the sum included special charges which should be laid on other shoulders. These special charges were for the Harbour and Dockyard and the Port Trust special police, and the cost of guarding public buildings, three-fourths of the cost in each instance being debited to the Municipality, after due allowance was made for refunds. Mr. Mehta was able to show that until recently Government have admitted that these charges were not debitable to the Corporation. Three years ago Colonel Wilson, with the sanction of Government, forwarded to the Corporation a detailed statement as to the strength of the police force, and in a tell-tale foot note, quoted by Mr. Mehta, showed that the cost of the harbour police was divided between Government and the Port Trustees; that of the Dockyard police and guards for public buildings rested entirely on Government; and that the Port Trust and the University had each to pay for their own police. Writing to the Bombay Government, in 1891, the Government of India pointed out that certain figures in the city police account might fairly be considered as general rather than local charges, while there were others which "the Government of Bombay did not consider it desirable to impose on the Corporation." Mr. Mehta, therefore, had good grounds for speaking of the plan now proposed as a departure from the well-established and equitable arrangement whereby the cost of police for the protection of special property has rested upon the owners of such property rather than upon the general body of ratepayers. On the same ground, objection was taken to the inclusion in the amount debited to the Municipality of the charges for the pilgrim department, for escort to convey specie for the Government of India, for burning horse carcases, and for maintenance of the prison van. The alterations proposed by Mr. Mehta, if made would reduce the amount payable by the Municipality from Rs.4,47,756, to Rs. 3,90,469.

The replies of Lord Harris and his colleagues to these strictures were so conciliatory in tone, that we may look forward with some confidence to the result of the promise given earlier in the sitting by Mr. Birdwood, who, in reply to a question by Mr. Mehta, said that Government would be happy to consider any proposals the Corporation might desire to make on the subject of a consideration by a Joint Committee of the plans for relieving the Municipality of police charges in consideration of their making over to Government an equivalent in the form of revenue now credited to Municipal funds. Neither the President or his two honourable colleagues attempted to deal *seriatim* with the figures criticised by Mr. Mehta. This is not surprising, as it was not to be expected that Government would be prepared then and there to justify the budgetted figures in detail. There is no doubt, that as Lord Harris said, the Bombay harbour is a part of the city under the Municipal Act, but Mr. Mehta was not slow to remind the Council that when the Act was passed Mr. Naylor, who was in charge of the Bill, said that such inclusion would give to the Corporation the right of levying rates and taxes and of imposing other burdens. It was hinted by Mr. Mehta that the Corporation if called upon to pay for the harbour police, might possibly recoup itself by asserting the powers attributed to it by Mr. Naylor. Happily it is now extremely unlikely that the dispute will be carried to such an extreme as to lead the Corporation to a step so calculated to injure the commercial interests of the city. Whether Mr. Naylor's interpretation of the law is correct or not is a point upon which the High Court would be called upon to decide. The Act gives to Government the right to determine the proportion of the "annual expenses" of the police payable by the Municipality, but as was pointed out during the debate, the High Court and not Government, is the arbiter of what shall be deemed "annual expenses," and it is perfectly open to the Municipality to appeal to that judicial authority regarding any particular item or items in the annual accounts to which they object.

In the course of his reply Mr. Birdwood argued that it might reasonably be assumed that in fixing the amount payable by the Municipality Government "took into consideration all relevant circumstances which ought to be taken into account in making an equitable distribution." The assumption is certainly reasonable enough, and it is, therefore, all the more remarkable that the basis upon which the Municipal proportion of cost has in the past been arrived at has not this year been adhered to. In the absence of the assignment of valid reasons for such a course it might have been looked on as connected with the financial pressure under which the Imperial and Provincial Governments of India are now suffering, but for the assurance given by Lord Harris that neither he or his colleagues have any desire to take from the Corporation the charges which are fairly leviable against Government or against other bodies. The answer given by Mr. Birdwood to Mr. Mehta's question regarding the proposal for Government to take over the entire chargeability of the force in return for the assignment of certain Corporation receipts, was, to some extent modified by Lord Harris, who said that it had always seemed to him since he had known anything of the dispute very doubtful if the Corporation would be wise in making such a proposal. His Excellency mentioned, as an initial difficulty, the fact that any change of trust in institutions—charitable, educational, or otherwise—into other hands would have to receive the sanction of the High Court. We cannot share the opinion of Lord Harris, that this in itself presents any formidable difficulty. If a *modus vivendi* of the kind suggested was arrived at, it is not likely that the High Court would offer any obstruction by refusing to give formal sanction to such transfers of trust as might be involved. Lord Harris did not go on to allude to the other difficulties at which he had hinted, but, on the other hand, gave a pledge that he and his honourable colleagues would view the Corporation's proposals—provided they were fairly reasonable—in a favourable light. This being the attitude of the Government it may be hoped that the Corporation will be temperate in the proposals they bring forward, and that the desire to "make the correspondence as amicable as possible" will not be confined to Lord Harris. The proposal for a small joint committee of members of the Corporation and of the Government is a good one, and if a spirit of conciliation and compromise is observed on both sides it may safely be predicted that this Round Table Conference will arrive at a satisfactory settlement of a much vexed question.

A GERMAN contemporary, which does not believe that a naval engagement will yield a final solution of the Korean question, is at pains to contrast the armies of China and Japan, arguing that by them the quarrel will have to be fought out. China has such hordes that to overcome them would require more men than transport could be provided for, and the supply of her men even in war time is constantly in excess of the demand. The raw material is obtained by recruiting, and they are trained in many cases by Germans. French officers for many years had the monopoly of posts of instruction in the Chinese Army, but it was said that their activity manifested itself in every possible direction except drill. But when M. Detring became Commissioner of the Customs at Tientsin, he induced Li Hung Chang to try his countrymen. Since then each province has one or more German military instructors, under whom the troops have made more or less progress. But it is shown that the old Chinese system of organisation still prevails, and tends to counteract all attempts at improving the army on a modern fighting basis. The record of Gordon's "ever victorious army," whose discipline was its strength, demonstrated the value of an army organised on European methods, and it might have been supposed that that small army would have been taken as a criterion to be closely followed in future military organisations in China; but the Banner troops, Chinese and Manchu regiments, under a mixed command of Chinese and Tartar officers, still exist. Thus Chinese conservatism, to which must be added an active spirit of opposition in Chinese officers, bars all substantial progress. There it is shown that the military calling enjoys in China less consideration than any other occupation whatsoever. The military official stands behind his colleague of the civil service. Promotion is by favour. For any sort of scientific training, even Chinese, is not demanded of an officer. The higher posts are sold, the lower awarded to friends and relations. Few even know anything of practical service (except possibly in the old-fashioned Chinese corps). Add to this the principal rule in China, that every Chinese who has passed his examination in the classics, is fit for the highest posts in the administration; be it in the Army, in the Navy, or on the bench of Justice; and so the highest posts in the army may come to be filled by officials who know absolutely nothing of war. As an example of their tactics, our German contemporary cites a recent exercise of the Canton infantry. The troops were musket and lance-bearers mixed; the former armed with muzzle-loaders, the latter with lances twenty feet in length. Each section carried two banners—an excellent mark for the enemy. All the evolutions were directed by a big gong stationed in the front. The chief strength of these troops *d'elite* consisted in repeated volleys; change of front was executed by the single files running off in the desired direction while firing off their muskets. Marching is well performed by the Chinese troops, but this seems to be all they can do. Firing is also practised, but in the quick march; then follows company and battalion drill, all in quick step and in close column; the attack is ordered, but instead of the command "March; March," a halt is called, and then a volley, the whole in strict formation without the slightest attempt to utilise the ground. Sharp-shooting is practised in this fashion day after day; the recruits learn it thus from the soldiers, and everyone, from the Viceroy down to the lowest non-commissioned officer holds this manœuvre to be unsurpassable. The army of Chihli is the best in the country. The infantry is armed mainly with the German infantry rifle "M-71," from the factories of Soemmerda, Obendorf, and Steyr; several hundred, made with iron barrels, are from the United States, and many of the Peking troops are likewise furnished with this weapon alongside numbers of other various types. Cavalry, it is maintained by the writer, does not exist in the European sense of the word; the horsemen they have know absolutely nothing of manœuvring, and further, are useless for scouting purposes on account of their unreliability. Chihli, however, has good artillery, armed with Krupp guns, which the men know how to use. The Viceroy of Wanking will not make use of European officers for the instruction of his army: its training is a superficial one; while in Canton and the southern provinces generally European training has only recently been introduced. China has no engineer corps, and transport and commissariat are as bad as they can be. A general officer receives a lump sum to provide his own transport and commissariat—and soon grows very rich.

JAPAN, on the other hand, has not the countless hordes her antagonist can boast, but is able to place a hundred thousand well-trained and well-equipped men in the field. Every man has been properly trained. Japan only became alive to the necessity for this thirty years ago, and it is but twenty years since the army was reorganised according to European ideas. Every Japanese is liable to service from his seventeenth to his fortieth year. The land army is thus apportioned: The standing army; the reserve of the standing army; the reserve and the territorial army. The soldier has to serve three years in the standing army, four years in the reserve of the standing army, five years in the reserve, and eleven years in the territorial army. Thus the full term of service is theoretically twenty-three years—the interval between seventeen and forty—but practically only twelve years; for, while the forces under the standing army reserve and the reserve serve sixty days in each year, the territorial army is only called out in case of war. As in Germany, so in Japan, those who hold an examination certificate of a certain class need only serve one year; these volunteers must feed and clothe themselves. Seeing, however, that the annual levy, if strictly enforced, would bring in many more recruits than the government requires—200,000 new recruits being annually available—a system of exemptions has been arranged. A regiment of Japanese infantry consists of three battalions, each of four companies on a peace footing, a hundred and ninety-two strong, while in a war footing it is two hundred and seventy-two, so that the regiment has 2,880 men. A cavalry regiment has a hundred and eighty-nine men, while a brigade of artillery three hundred men and ten guns. The artillery is armed with seven and a-half centimetre guns of an Italian model, made in the Japanese arsenal at Osaka. With regard to drill and discipline the Japanese army resembles those of Europe. The drill is copied exactly from that of European troops, especially that of Germany. The Japanese army resembles in every way a European force, and any one of their army divisions, with the exception of the cavalry, which is small and would look badly mounted, might, says the German critic quoted, march through the streets of any town on the Continent, without at first sight being recognised as Oriental troops. Every foreign expert, who has had occasion to see Japanese infantry at drill, is said to have expressed his admiration at the manner in which the various evolutions were carried out—evolutions which would do credit to a crack regiment of the Prussian guard. The squadron drill of the cavalry is also excellent, though spoilt by the miserable appearance of the ponies. The artillery leaves nothing to be desired, and the shooting practice is good. Thus, were it man for man, or even two Chinese to one Japanese, there could be little doubt as to the result of a war on land. But as it is, the Chinese hordes are sufficiently numerous to sweep into the sea all the Japanese who may be brought against them.

THE annual report of the Currency Department, issued yesterday, reveals the fact that the highest figure of the past year, which was reached in January last, was also the highest point yet touched by the circulation, *viz.*, thirty and-a-half crores. Though it would appear that the use of currency notes by the public has continued to increase, such is not the case, for Government Reserve Treasuries hold their balances in notes, the coin being handed over to the Currency Department. Indeed, so far as the public is concerned, there was a decrease in the notes in circulation owing to the financial difficulties of the year. It is very remarkable, the Head Commissioner of the Department observes, that while one circle differs greatly from another, each has retained its own preference for particular values of notes. In Calcutta there continues to be an extraordinary demand for ten-rupee notes, all others being in comparatively small use. Bombay is also partial to notes of this value, though to five-rupee notes this Presidency still clings, and moreover takes three-fifths of all the five-rupee notes issued. Madras cares little for any notes of less value than a hundred rupees. The proportion of the currency reserve held in coin is seventy-four per cent. of the whole, exceeding by about ten per cent. the value of the circulation after excluding those notes which represent the Government Reserve Treasury balances. The total value of claims for lost and mutilated notes, during the year, was something like ninety-five thousand rupees, but when compared with the value of the notes in circulation this is infinitesimally small. Cases of fraud and forgery have been remarkably few. One case discovered at Jessore was clumsily performed, others at Bombay neatly, photography having been employed.

THE delimitation of the Waziri border so soon to be made, the Punjab paper thinks, will be an important matter in more ways than one. In the first place, when it is accomplished, we, the Amir, and the various sections of the Waziri tribes shall know exactly how we stand. The argument that the spot where this or that disturbance took place was debateable land or not under our sphere of influence, will be no longer possible. The Waziri will have to learn that on one side of a line of land-marks he is responsible for his actions to the British Government, and on the other to that of the Amir. The lesson is not likely to be learnt without some demur—and we cannot help thinking that it is rather to be hoped that the Waziri's demur will take the shape of armed resistance. It is in no spirit of bloodthirstiness that we say that we hope he may show fight, but for the following reason. If he *do* show fight, he will find himself between the Devil and the Deep Sea. It is not merely that appeals to Kabul will no longer help him; but it is because he will find that he has to fight the British *and* the Amir's troops, for the two will stand shoulder to shoulder. Now *we* know surely enough that his Highness the Amir is our trusty ally; but do the border tribes or does the Afghan nation? We think not. Nay, more, we believe that the uncivilized man never really believes in or realizes an alliance till he has seen the so-called allies actually fighting side by side. But once let him find them making common cause, and the fact of their alliance is driven in upon him. So it will be, we think, should it be necessary for our troops and those of his Highness to teach the Waziris a lesson. In a few weeks' time every border budmash would know the terms on which the Amir and the British Government stood. Every would-be rebel or malcontent would realize the fact that there was a real friendship between the Ruler of Afghanistan and the British; the Amir's prestige would be immensely increased and the chances of future border disturbances immensely lessened. The report of the reality of the alliance would spread rapidly into Central Asia, and the further and wider it spread the better for us. Hence we say, that we shall not hear of resistance to the Delimitation Commission, if resistance there be, with unmixed regret.

ACCORDING to a vernacular paper a movement in aid of the re-marriage of widows among Mussalmans was started, two or three years ago, in Kalanam in the Gurdaspur district. The Muhammadan religion does not prohibit re-marriage of widows, but long residence in India, and contact with the Hindu, has made many respectable Muhammadans look down upon re-marriage of widows. Considerable opposition was at first shown, but it has been overcome. A widow re-marriage association has been formed, which publishes a flourishing weekly paper which disseminates news and information *re* the objects of the society. Over eighty widows have been re-married within the last three years, and the fund started to aid destitute widows on their re-marriage exceeds twenty thousand rupees. All this has been done without making any fuss. This shows that social reform can make an appreciable headway in India if its promoters set about the right way to promote it. Englishmen who wish well to their native fellow-subjects, note with pleasure the spread of reforms in the country, for they know that the safest and most useful direction which activity in India can assume are the social and the educational. The educated natives, who pretend to lead their less-favoured brethren, are still far from realising this, though it would be better for themselves and their country if they diverted to social reform the energy now spent on instigating people "agin" the Government.

DR. CORNELIUS HERZ was, on July 27, tried by default on the charge of extorting by threats from the late Baron Reinach sums amounting to 11,190,000fr., 4,675,000fr. of this being Panama Canal money. Judgment was deferred.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FATAL CASE OF CHOLERA IN LONDON.

OPINION OF THE EXPERTS.

LONDON, AUG 21.

The medical experts appointed by the authorities to investigate and report on the alleged fatal case of cholera at Battersea, on the 18th instant, are of opinion that the patient died of cholera *nostras.*

THE LIBERATOR FRAUDS.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir Edward Grey, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, confirmed the news regarding the extradition of Jabez Balfour, by the authorities in Argentina.

THE QUESTION OF THE VETO OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Commons, yesterday evening, Sir William V. Harcourt, in answer to a question regarding the rejection of the Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill by the House of Lords, on Tuesday last, said that the question of the veto by the House of Lords was one of very grave import to the country, but he was unable to make a definite statement to the House, this session, with respect to the views entertained by the Government in reference to the matter.

ENGLAND AVOIDS AN ALABAMA QUESTION.

The British Government, being informed that the British steamship Islam, now lying in the Glasgow harbour, and which was expected to sail shortly for Bombay, has been secretly bought by the Japanese Government for the purpose of fitting her out as a cruiser to harass the Chinese during the present war between Japan and China, has ordered the local authorities to lay an embargo on the vessel forthwith.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

In the House of Lords, last evening, a debate took place regarding the administration of the lately established British protectorate of Uganda.

Lord Kimberley, in the course of his speech, said that the Government was organizing a monthly transport service for communication between Uganda and the coast. The Government is also sending a flotilla of steamers and launches for use in Victoria Nyanza. Alluding to the services rendered by Colonel Colville in the pacification of the country his Lordship praised the energy and discretion of that officer, and eulogised the discipline and courage of the Soudanese soldiers under his command. In conclusion, Lord Kimberley said that it was the intention of the Government eventually to appoint a civil administrator in the country.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

The total amount of Four per Cent. Loans converted up to 18th August into 3½ per Cents since the report of the 10th August, 1894, was furnished, is as follows :—In India, Rs. 2,32,00,000 ; in England, Rs. 41,00,000 ; total—Rs. 2,73,00,000.

INDIAN TRANSPORTS PROGRAMME.

A full transport programme between England and India during 1894-95 is published. The following ships will bring out troops and convey troops to England during the year :—H. M.'s Troopships Malabar Rome, Dilwara, and Britannia. The s. s. Malabar, leaving England on the 3rd September will bring the 23rd Company Southern Division and drafts ; Rome, 13th September, 4th Dragoon Guards and drafts ; Dilwara, 27th September, drafts ; Brittania, four companies Western Division Artillery and drafts, 2 companies Eastern Division from Gibraltar on the 11th October ; Rome, 10th November, 2nd Battalion Irish Rifles; Dilwara, 24th November with drafts ; Britannia, 8th December drafts; Malabar, 3rd December 2 companies Eastern Division Royal Artillery from Gibralter, 1st Battalion West Surrey Regiment. The Rome on 10th January, Dilwarah, on 23rd January, Malabar, on 22nd January, will convey drafts homeward. The 2nd Dragoon Guards for Egypt and an advance squadron with details will leave by the s.s. Rome on 11th October, the remainder of the regiment leaving on the 16th October with companies Western and Southern Division with details. On 25th October the Britannia conveys 2 companies Eastern Division for Gibralter, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment for Aden, Gloucestershire Regiment for Aden, Gloucestershire Regiment for Home. The Leinster Regiment leaves by the Dilwara on 22nd December and 2 Companies Eastern Division for Gibraltar by Malabar on 12th January, 1895. These ships convey details on the following dates :—Rome, on 8th December, Brittania on 5th January, Malabar on 12th January, Rome on 6th Febrnary, Dilwara on 20th February, Brittania on 6th March, and Malabar on 30th March. 2nd Battalions South Lancashire Regiment and Northumberland Fusiliers will be conveyed by the Colonial Transport in February, 1895.

ISHAK KHAN STILL ALIVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 21.

No confirmation of Sardar Ishak Khan's death has been received. It is believed that he is still alive, enjoying Russian hospitality.

WAZIRISTAN.

Colonel Udny arrived at Jellalabad on Sunday, and was received by General Ghulam Hyder. Colonel Udny expects to remain there for ten days, to discuss the preliminary points connected with the Khyber-Asmar delimitation. The Waziristan Demarcation Commissioner has not yet been appointed.

NANA SAHEB.

The *Morning Post* says that its information about the arrest of the individual, supposed to be Nana Saheb, is correct.

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE AT PEGU KILLED BY DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 21.

Mr. Tucker, District Superintendent of Police, Pegu, was killed, last night, by dacoits, at Wa village, on the Pegu canal, fifteen miles from Pegu. It appears that Mr. Tucker had tied up for the night. When the dacoits attacked a boat next to his, Mr. Tucker awoke and fired two rounds at the dacoits, who then attacked his boat, killing him and wounding two policemen. The dacoits then made off, taking two police guns with them. Mr. Tucker's body is being brought to Pegu. Further details are wanting. On the receipt of the news Major Eyre, Inspector-General of Police, at once left in the police launch for the scene of murder. Mr. Fraser, Deputy Commissioner of Pegu, who was in Rangoon, also left by the midday train for Pegu. It is not known whether the gang, said to be twenty in number, is an organized one, or merely villagers associated temporarily for dacoity.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 21.

The Twenty-Sixth Presidential Assault-at-Arms began to-day. The entries are more numerous than on former occasions. There was a large gathering, representing the different arms of the Bombay Army. The following regiments have sent in men to compete for the various events :—L and I Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery ; 7th Hussars ; No. 14 Battery, Eastern Division ; 72nd, 36th, and 27th, Leinsters, Durhams, and Yorkshires ; Royal Lancasters, Royal Fusiliers ; North Lancashires ; Worcesters ; Bombay Light Horse ; Bombay Volunteer Rifles ; 3rd Light Cavalry ; 1st and 2nd Bombay Lancers ; Governor's Body-Guard ; Poona Horse ; 2nd Grenadiers ; 4th, 25th, and 23rd Rifles ; 8th, 10th, 12th, and 22nd Infantry ; Pioneers ; and Bombay Sappers and Miners. Sergeant-Instructor Flynn took the first prize for instructors ; Corporal Sykes, Durham Light Infantry, prize for non-instructors ; the 8th Bombay Infantrymen won the price for native non-instructors ; the 23rd Rifles took the prize for native instructors ; Bombardier Gorman took the lead-cutting prize ; the Poona Horse won the prize for tent-pegging and sword *vs* sword. In the single stick competition six British officers competed, Major O'Sullivan winning the final heat against Major Protheroe Smith.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Axamor arrived at Shanghai on the 21st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	101 7/8
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 3-8
Bar Silver	29 7·16

CHARGE OF FORGING A WILL.

IN the District Court at Tanna, Mr. J. Walker, District Judge, has just heard the case of Antone Joseph Menezes *vs.* N. F. Gonsalves and others. It was a petition by Antone Joseph Menezes, of Utan, for probate of a will presented by him with his petition, alleging that the Rev. Andrew Manuel Gonsalves, of Utan, had died at Utan, on the 17th December, 1893, leaving his last will and testament, dated the 1st June, 1892. Messrs. N. F. Gonsalves and others, the next of kin of the deceased reverend gentleman, filed a caveat against the grant of probate on the ground that the will put forward by the petitioner was forged, Mr. G. V. Apte, of Tanna, appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Ferreira, of Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, and Mr. Joglekar, of Tanna, for the defendants. The application for probate was rejected with all costs. The following judgment was delivered in the matter :—"The evidence called for the applicant was so very weak that I was prepared to reject the application without calling upon the defendants at all, till it suddenly turned out at the close of the first day that the signature of the testator on the document was admitted to be genuine, and this, of course, threw the burden of proof on the defendants, and they have called seven witnesses for the defence. Their case is that this paper blank except for the two signatures of the deceased padree upon it was obtained by petitioner from the padree for a plaint, and that petitioner fraudulently filled up the sheets with the present will. In my opinion they have proved their contention. The will itself (Ex. 3) is a most extraordinary production. It does not mention the testator's fields, which are the most valuable part of his property. It bears two signatures of the deceased, and the second is affixed to a curious postscript beginning, "I have signed this will in two places," and leaving his furniture to petitioner. The will is written in very doubtful and ambiguous Marathi, and it was written and attested by the people who were very unlikely to have done such a thing. The deceased Padree the Rev. A. M. Gonsalves, vicar of Utan, in Salsette, had been there for about twenty-seven years, and before that he was at Manikpur, in Bassein. He died of paralysis on the 17th December, 1893, having had a previous attack about twelve years ago. The evidence for the defence, which I believe to be substantially true, is that after the seizure which ultimately proved fatal, Padree Henriquez, the vicar of Bandard, asked him whether he had made a will, and said that to prevent litigation he ought to make a will. The deceased said he had not done so. Again, a few days afterwards (according to the vicar), the day of the seizure (according to other witnesses) a written question was put to the deceased in presence of Padree Rozario, Padree Henriques, Jacintho, and several other people, asking whether he had made a will, and he motioned with his head and hand that he had not. He was then unable to speak owing to paralysis of the tongue. Padree Rozario says that he also asked the deceased casually one day in August, 1893, if he had made a will, and deceased said no. I know no reason why all this evidence should be falsely got up. After the deceased died petitioner came forward with a notice (Ex. 34), which he served on the Church people that he had got a will. He did not, however, produce it till the 7th day after the funeral, when Exhibit 3 was first publicly brought forward. There is something more than a suspicion that this will was forged during these seven days. The notice speaks of petitioner as "one of the executors," while in Exhibit 3 he is appointed sole executor. Dadush (defendant No. 3) says that petitioner tried to get him round to his side three days after the death with a statement that something was left him by the will. The evidence of the sacristan Antone Santiago Conceicao, I think, is pretty certainly false, so I shall not quote it. It is very strange that the attesting witnesses should come from Manikpur, and that none of the padree's Church officials or friends should have been called in to witness the same. The will was not found amongst the deceased's papers, but was produced by Antone Menezes himself, the petitioner, who says the deceased handed it over to him for custody. All doubts in my mind were set at rest when the plaint (Ex. 29) in suit No. 24 of 1893 was produced from the records of this court. It contains two signatures of the deceased padre in exactly the same places as the will and with the same curious line drawn between the name "A. M. Gonsalves" and "Vicar of Utan." It is perfectly clear that Exhibit 3, was given blank with only two signatures on it for a short plaint and verification, and the evidence shows that Antone who admittedly transacted the padree's law business got two blank papers with signatures from the padree for the purpose of bringing suits. This is deposed to by Father Rozario and Francis de Souza. It is to my mind utterly incredible that any man should make a will in the form in which this is. Antone appears (see. Ex. 33 and Ex. 35) to be heavily indebted to the deceased padree, and he has paid only trifling sums towards the liquidation of his debts. He gains something by the will no doubt in connection with the house at Khade, but I am reasonably sure that Antone has forged this will to gain at least a temporary respite from claims by the deceased's heirs. I find on the issue that the will was not executed by the deceased the Rev. A. M. Gonsalves. I reject the application for probate with all costs.

LIMA advices state that a state of anarchy prevails in Peru.

THE rupture of the negotiations between M. Tricoupi and the foreign bondholders' delegates, is described as now complete.

A DECIDEDLY novel innovation was recently introduced in a Cincinnati church. The pastor had announced that he would preach a sermon in reference to spring and another on song birds, and requested the members of his congregation to bring their canary birds to church. The result was that when church opened on the Sunday morning, there were forty cages of birds hung in different parts of the edifice, and all through the service the troupe of songsters kept up a burst of melody that it was delightful to hear.

DR. DARWOOD, a New York clergyman, has been declaring war from the pulpit against "the gold-ringed and gay-apparelled humbugs in the Church of God." Women first come in for censure. "Fashion in the house of God has driven the poor from the temple of God," declared the doctor. Then the doctor turned his attention to the men, and enumerated class after class of those whom he branded "religious humbugs." If such a character were to enter through the pearly gates, in less than one hour he would be down on his knees tearing up the golden pavements and stuffing them in his pockets.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

DISQUIETED by the tone of your article regarding Mr. Westland's visit to Bombay the "Manchester Guardian" warns its readers that it is very desirable that any Lancashire millowners who are still hesitating "should speedily make up their minds on the currency question if they do not wish to face the alternative of protective duties in India imposed for the express purpose of excluding their productions from that market." After quoting your remarks the paper in question concludes :—"Of course neither the excise duty nor the import duty will really improve the finances of India ; but they may materially injure Indian and Lancashire industry and trade, and for that reason it is worth while once again to ask those whose interests are at stake, whether this further retrogressive step is to be taken in preference to the abandonment of the gold standard delusion." Elsewhere the same paper describes the position in the following terms:—"When the gold value of the rupee fell, the Indian spinner, producing on a silver basis, was able to sell his yarns at the same rupee or dollar price as before, but the Lancashire spinner, producing on a gold basis, was compelled either to demand more rupees or dollars than before, in which case he was undersold by his Bombay competitor, or to accept a lower gold price, in which case he made losses. Either alternative tended to drive him out of the market and to leave his Bombay competitor master of the situation, just as the fall in the China exchange tends to drive the Indian producer out of that market, and to leave the Chinese and the Japanese producers masters of the situation."

The Minister of Finance at Melbourne (Mr. Carter), on Tuesday, like Mr. Westland last March, had to disclose a heavy deficit in the Budget, but unlike Mr. Westland, he was able to propose such remedies as his Government desired. In addition to a reduction of expenditure all round, including the salaries of Ministers and Members of Parliament, Mr. Carter proposes many important modifications in the tariff including the imposition of a duty on cotton and linen goods. Sparkling and other wines will revert to the old duty. The duties on imported spirits will be lowered to 13s. per gallon, excise to 11s., and duties on grape brandy and malt whisky locally produced to 9s. The excise duties on tobacco, snuff, and cigars will be assimilated to those of New South Wales, and the primage duties which were imposed last year will be abolished. A general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. will be levied on articles not specially exempted. The extensive free list will include raw materials and the tools of trade ; but cotton and linen goods, hitherto free, will pay a revenue duty of 10 per cent. The preferential duty on colonially manufactured sugar, which has hitherto been £1 per ton, will be reduced to 10s. The Treasurer pointed out that the suggested modifications in the tariff are largely made with a view to assimilate the Victorian tariff to the tariffs of New South Wales and South Australia, thereby paving the way for a Federal tariff and eventual intercolonial free trade. In order to liquidate the accumulated deficiency an income-tax would be imposed next year, by means of which £250,000 could be devoted to the extinction of the deficiency annually for ten years, commencing in 1896.

Appeals of considerable importance to investors were decided, on Monday, in the House of Lords, the question raised being that of the liability of County Councils to pay for goodwill when they acquire tramways. The first case was that of the Edinburgh Street Tramways Company against the Lord Provost and magistrates of the city of Edinburgh, the second that of the London Street Tramways Company against the London County Council. Although the statutes on the construction of which the two appeals turned are not identical, they are so similar that the one case practically governed the other. As formal judgments only were given in the London case, it will be unnecessary to say more than to mention that in it, as in the Edinburgh case, Lord Ashbourne dissented from the majority of the Court, which consisted of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Watson, and Lord Shand. There is no going beyond the judgment of the majority of the House of Lords. What that tribunal declares to be law is law, and therefore, independently of all other considerations, we must hold that they are right and that Lord Ashbourne is wrong. But acquiescence in the soundness of this judicial interpretation of an amazingly clumsy and ill-drawn statutory provision, need not, says the "Times," and, indeed, will not, prevent the public at large from concurring with substantial unanimity in the practical observation with which Lord Ashbourne ended his judgment—an observation which, as he was careful to state, he borrowed from the remarks of Mr. Justice Mathew in the Court below. It is to the effect that had the investing public understood what is now authoritatively declared to be the mind of the Legislature which passed these statutes, very few tramways would have been constructed under them. Parliament, we are now assured, meant to inform intending shareholders that at the end of twenty-one years they would not get compensation for the true value of their undertaking calculated in the usual way as the capitalised rental, but merely its value at what it would then cost to make. But Parliament unfortunately wrapped up its meaning in language so involved and so obscure that the public quite misunderstood it. The public invested their money on the faith of that misunderstanding, and now the public are quietly called upon by the corporations entitled to avail themselves of the statutes in question, to surrender the property they have constructed and developed without any compensation for its present profits or rental value as an undertaking.

A notice has been issued by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company stating that the directors are prepared to receive subscriptions at par to a first issue of debenture stock for £500,000, out of a total not exceeding at any one time £800,000 which the company are authorised by Royal Charter to raise. The whole authorised issue will rank *pari passu* and will be covered by a floating charge on the company's undertaking. The rate of interest will be 3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on March 1 and September 1. At the date of their last annual balance-sheet—namely, on September 30, 1893—the company stood possessed of ships, property, and funds invested amounting in all to the value of upwards of £3,191,000, after deducting all current liabilities and acceptances. The valuation of the fleet was arrived at after a charge for annual depreciation had been, year by year, regularly set apart from gross profits, so that the older vessels stand at a nominal figure in the company's books at the present time. The average distribution of dividend made to the proprietors during the past ten years, after providing for the depreciation referred to above and also for insurance losses, has amounted to £191,000 per annum. The payments on account of this stock will be made as follows :—10 per cent. on application ; 40 per cent. on September 1, 1894 ; 50 per cent. on March 1, 1895. The "Standard" in its money article, this morning, says :—Proof of the avidity with which the public now seizes on any new security which looks or is good, is furnished by the fact that the issue of debenture stock announced this morning by the P. and O. Company was quoted to-day in the market at 4 premium. The quotation is not a "rigged-up" one, either, but the expression of a genuine demand for the stock.

Under the title of "Secrets of Company Promoting," the "Westminster Gazette" has, with pardonable elation, published a verbatim report of the case brought against that paper for libel. Mr. Newnes and his staff have some reason to be proud of their triumph. To some extent their co-offender, the "Statist" was disposed to grumble that it had not been selected for Foster's attack, but the worthy pocketer of "commissions" was too astute to do that. The "Statist" had attacked him much more severely than the "Westminster Gazette," and he concluded to bring his first action against the least libellous paragraphs in the hope of being able to confine the evidence in such a manner as would secure him a verdict. Is it too much to hope that this lesson which the "Westminster Gazette" has been able by its pluck to give to the class of city adventurers which relies for safety upon actions, or threats of actions, for libel will suffice to liberate Press criticism to some extent from its present shackles ? Our law of libel is a shameful thing in itself, and the facility with which it can be used by the greatest rogue in the kingdom to take his revenge on those who expose him, by forcing them to incur costs they cannot recover, is, if possible, still more shameful. The only hope the Press can have of relief from this oppression is in sharp punishments like that administered to the adventurer Foster in this action. He ought to be compelled to pay all the costs not only of the "Westminster Gazette," but of every newspaper against which he issued writs.

An American witness, Mr. Edward Atkinson, president of a Boston Fire Insurance Company, has just given some valuable evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture. Speaking of the reduced cost of production of wheat in the United States, he said the various elements of reduction consisted, first, in the invention, about 1876, of the self-binder, which removed the only limit to production. Immediately after the introduction of this twine-binder, the American wheat crop advanced from an average of about 300 million bushels to 400 and 600 million bushels. Coincident with the introduction of the self-binder there had been a rapid fall in the price of transportation in the United States, accompanied by an extension of the steamship service. He thought the United States could meet Indian competition without difficulty ; he was more afraid of the Argentine. So far as area and productiveness were concerned, the land on the Paraguay and Parana rivers could feed the world with wheat, and supply the world with cotton. Then, too, there was the Red Indian territory, as yet practically unoccupied, which covered 50,000 square miles of the most fertile land in the country, and was just beginning to be productive. As regarded the position of American farmers, more than one-half the farms of the United States were entirely free of any mortgage ; the other half were mortgaged for less than half their value. The debt to bankers or mortgage companies was very small. The Government land had all been taken up, and it was fortunate that it was so, because, so long as men could move over a great area and keep breaking up virgin soil instead of cultivating, there was no security for a true system of farming. A much higher type of farming was being introduced, and the man who farmed with intelligence was just as sure of a good subsistence as ever. Any depression that might exist at this moment was due, in his opinion, to the effects of the Sherman Act and to the efforts to coin silver without regard to other nations. He thought that a metallic standard based on gold would force itself in spite of all legislation. One of the most important factors in the development of agriculture in the United States was the discovery of unlimited deposits of phosphates in Florida. Another notable factor was the practice of renovating exhausted soils by sowing leguminous plants which derive their nitrogen from the atmosphere by means of myriads of microbes. Throughout the South the pea vine was sown with this object.

Advices from Volo state that, as too frequently happens, the expectations of an abundant harvest in Thessaly have been disappointed by strong sirroco winds, which set in just as the wheat was getting into ear. In a few days about twenty per cent. was destroyed ; but in consequence of a larger area having been sown than last year, the deficit will not be severely felt. Large stocks also remain on hand. The tobacco crop has also suffered severely ; it was at first reported totally lost, but later reports indicate a partial recovery.

In the case in *re* Bolton and Co., Limited, the Court of Appeal has decided an important question as to the liability of directors for their qualification shares. The articles of association provided that the qualification of a director other than the managing director should be the holding of shares of the company of the nominal amount of £100, and that a director should, in any case, acquire his qualifying shares within three months from his appointment, and that if he did not do so he should be deemed to have agreed to take the shares from the company, which were forthwith to be allotted to him. Several of the original subscribers became and acted as directors, but resigned before the expiration of the three months without having taken shares. Mr. Justice Wright had held that by acting as directors they had agreed to take the shares and had been properly placed on the list of contributories by the liquidator. The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Lindley dissenting—has, however, reversed this decision. Had the directors acted after the expiration of the three months they would have been liable, but having previously resigned they were not bound by their agreement to take the shares.

It would appear from the following statement relative to the port of Delagoa Bay, which has been communicated to the Natal Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, that the Portuguese route to the Transvaal promises to become a serious rival to the Natal and Cape Colony routes :—"There are no wharfage dues payable at the port, and the landing charges are included in the freight per steamship companies. Cargoes can be landed at from 6s. per ton. The transit duty if 3 per cent. on all goods, with the exception of flour, fresh fruit, live-stock, machinery, building tiles, lime, coal, coke, bullion or coin, tools, printing machinery, and seeds, which are admitted free. The landing facilities include Netherlands Railway pier, with steam crane, which, together with floating derrick, is capable of landing pieces weighing up to 20 tons, draught of water at low tide is 18ft., Portuguese Railway pier, with a 6-ton steam crane and a 5-ton hand crane ; the Customs pier, now being lengthened and expected by the Portuguese officials to be completed within a couple of months, with two 6-ton cranes and three 3-ton cranes, and Customs slip for light cargo. A second slip for light cargo is to be constructed immediately. A Commission appointed by the Portuguese Government to report upon the necessary improvements to the port has recommended an elaborate scheme for the construction of three iron piers with cross-sea frontages, each having a low-water draught of 24ft., forming two open docks for smaller vessels. This work will probably be carried out by a company formed for the purpose, whose engineer is expected at the port immediately. The wharfage is expected to place the port of Delagoa Bay second to none in South Africa for landing facilities."

In its monthly estimate of the aggregate value of 334 representative securities selected for comparison the "Bankers Magazine" shows that there has been a slight improvement during July. The following are the totals for each month since the beginning of the year :—

	£
January, 1894	2,741,000,000
February, 1894	2,765,000,000
March, 1894	2,777,000,000
April, 1894	2,790,000,000
May, 1894	2,791,000,000
June, 1894	2,807,000,000
July, 1894	2,816,000,000

Good home securities, it is remarked, have throughout been the firmest class of stocks. The rates of increase during the past month have been—in railway ordinary stocks, 4 per cent ; in debenture stocks, nearly ½ per cent ; in preference stocks, nearly 1 per cent. Gas and water stocks have also risen, the former 4 per cent., and the latter over 1 per cent. These are the only cases of increment for the month worth mention. British funds have risen slightly, but do not maintain the record prices touched in July. Consols, indeed, hang about the price which yields 2¾ per cent. to the investor, deducting the present value of the extra ¼ per cent. per annum which automatically expires in the year 1903. "That demand has lately run more upon home railway than home Government stocks is a fact," remarks the "Bankers Magazine," "which suggests that the careful conservatism of the period covered by the Baring liquidation is giving place to a slightly more adventurous feeling. American shares have, of course, been depressed by the strikes and social disturbances in the West, but the more solid concerns serving the Eastern States have escaped serious depreciation, and such things are regarded philosophically, the comfort being taken that the sooner the fall of wages is ended the sooner will the general situation begin to mend."

A PLYMOUTH correspondent states that three officers of the Cameronian Highlanders were recently charged before the magistrates at Valetta with disturbing the peace. Two were sentenced to be imprisoned, one for a month and the other for a fortnight, while the third was fined. The authorities have refused to interfere with the decision.

AN inquiry has been instituted regarding the organisation and the personnel of the French Municipal police in their respective departments with a view to the reorganisation of the force. It appears that the police at Cette neglected to inform the administrative and judicial authorities of the result of two searches which were made so far back as March and April at the lodgings of Caserio Santo, and at a shop which had been placed under surveillance as a suspected haunt of Anarchists. The Commissary of Police of the town has been dismissed. The Anarchist Meunier is to be transported to New Caledonia.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE first of the two annual matches between these old rivals began on the Bombay Gymkhana ground this morning. The weather was fine but extremely sultry, which circumstance seems to have had a serious effect on the Visitors as the sequel will show. Poona is fully represented, and the result is a powerful batting combination, good enough on paper for two hundred runs against any bowling. Bombay is not so fortunate. Private considerations have influenced Jardine, Steel, and Raikes to stand out, and their absence undoubtedly makes a serious difference to the local eleven, who are thus deprived of the services of three players who are above the average, both as bowlers and batsmen. The loss is more keenly felt on account of the breach it has made in the local batting strength, for among the players available there are still five men who have legitimate pretensions as bowlers. To judge on form Bombay have an advantage in bowling, and Poona a distinct lead in bating. Cricket is nothing if not uncertain, and yesterday's proceedings fully bore out the truth of this time-honoured aphorism. To the utter surprise of a large crowd of spectators the *elite* of the Poona Eleven fell to pieces against the insidious attack of Cheetham, and at one period of the innings, all the conditions of the game pointed to a sudden and easy disposal of the Poona Yeomen. But Usborne and Deas, the latter a colt as far as Bombay is concerned, proved that the team was not deficient in staying power, and when the Visitors had given up all hope of getting within measurable distance of the century, these partners set their teeth and playing the right game stemmed the tide of disaster. With very small share of luck, they made very few errors, defied all the bowling talent of the Bombay Gymkhana, and put on sixty-six runs for the ninth wicket.

Strange to-say the Bombay innings was almost a counterpart of that just described. The batsmen on whom the greatest reliance was placed failed miserably to justify expectation, and it was the despised tail which made the runs, and pulled the total up to within ten runs of that of Poona. The underrated bowling of the Visitors proved far too much for the local dons, and had it not been for characteristic dourness of Macbeth, who made a determined and sustained effort at a most critical period of the innings, it is doubtful whether the local representatives would have made half the runs they did. The day's play taking it all round was fairly interesting, but singularly devoid of interest, and it is not too much to say that the majority of the spectators left the ground with a feeling of disappointment ; and the impression is that if this is the best the chosen batsmen of Bombay and Poona can do against their own bowling, their chance of scoring heavily against the Parsees is rather remote. It must be admitted that it was more a bowler's than batsman's wicket, but the help the ground gave the trundlers was not sufficient to account for the comparatively poor exhibition of such batsmen as Poore, Trask, Grieg, and Smith.

Play began at 11-30 when Trask who had won he toss went out with Poore to face the bowling of Clark and Cheetham. Disaster dogged the Visitors from the start, and before twenty runs were scored the Poona captain, Wilkins, the yeoman of another day, and Poore were accounted for. Wyatt made a courageous but not very successful attempt to make matters look brighter, but received no support from his first two partners, Cates and Hancock, both of whom fell victims to Cheetham's cunning. Usborne, however, assisted him loyally, but a change in the bowling disturbed his balance, and he retired having made a useful though not very brilliant contribution of 13 runs. Usborne in spite of the heavy bat with which he was armed, played the bowling with freedom and confidence, and was the only Poona batsman who was at all at home with Cheetham. He hit those curly slows several times to the boundary, and the Bombay captain finding that he had taken the full measure of the most dangerous bowler, sent Benson to relieve Cheetham, and try what he could do against the Gunner's sterling defence. About this time Usborne having seen the fall of the eighth wicket for the miserable score of 47 runs, was joined by Deas. The new comer set to work at once to assist his partner in materially increasing the total. The cricket became lively. Playing the most perfect cricket the Artilleryman cut or drove every bowler sent against him to the four corners of the ground. He was heartily cheered by the crowd especially by the native element, which seemed to rejoice in the discomfiture of the local Europeans. Deas was not quite as correct as his associate, but he was equally busy, and kept the ball rolling in fine style. The score wanted a few runs of the century when Deas sent a very hot return to that usually safe catch, Benson, who, however, dropped it, and shortly afterwards Usborne gave Hatheral what looked uncommonly like a chance. These were the only errors during their association, which yielded no less than 66 runs. Deas was the victim of his own rashness—he called a run which was quite impossible, and Macbeth captured his wicket easily. The pluck with which he had supported Usborne stood his side in good stead. It was the stand made for the ninth wicket which prevented an utter collapse. Usborne carried his bat for 59, the finest innings he has played in India. He has to acknowledge but one mistake, and that was really only the semblance of a chance. His cutting was fine and free and his driving hard, low, and clean.

The fielding of the Bombay Eleven was unusually good. Smith and Greig in the country and Cheetham at cover-point especially distinguished themselves. Cheetham bowled very successfully but owes his fine analysis to the support he received from the field.

Bombay began their innings after lunch with Smith and Greig, who were expected to make a great stand against the mediocre trundling of Stockdale and Deas. They opened their partnership with great promise, but it was as brief as it was bright. When they regained the seclusion of the tent, the telegraph board signalled two wickets for 26 runs. The tale of woe was aggravated by the failure of Cheetham, Brooks, and Clark, who between them could not help Macbeth to add more than eleven runs to the score. But on St. Paul joining Macbeth things improved. The new batsman had a marvellous escape before he scored a single. He gave an easy catch straight up in the air, which incredible as it may seem, Usborne muffed. He made the most of the "life," and by hitting determinedly had the satisfaction of knowing that the "follow-on" was prevented before he was compelled to retire. Hatheral and Hancock tarried only for an over each ; but Creagh went gallantly to work to make up the leeway. With the score at ninety-two he lost Macbeth, who had played a really good innings, not too badly disfigured by the chances he gave. It was of the utmost service to his side, which would have been completely lost without it. Creagh hitting at everything scored rapidly if luckily, and when he lost his second partner Benson, the score had reached the respectable figure of 120, to which he had contributed 20 not out.

The Poona fielding in the beginning was very close, but become rather loose towards the end. Usborne, however, kept wicket very smartly, and but for the mistake recorded above his exhibition would have been perfect. Poore secured the best bowling analysis, but Stockdale bore the heat and burthen of the day.

With an advantage of ten runs on the first innings Poona went in a second time at five o'clock, and from the cavalier way in which Poore and Trask treated the bowling, it was fully expected that these batsmen would play out time. Poore to the delight of the crowd played in his most graceful style, but after making 29 and giving promise of fifty more he put up a bumpy one from Benson, and the bowler by covering nearly half the wicket held the catch beautifully. Trask's contribution was 16, and at the close of the day's play the score stood 78 runs for 3 wickets, a decided improvement on the morning. The following is the full score :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt R M Poore, b Cheetham	5	c and b Benson	29
Dr J E Trask, c Hancock, b Cheetham	8	c Hancock, b Cheetham	16
A D Wilkins, c Benson, b Clark	2	not out	9
W J Cates, b Cheetham	3	c Macbeth, b Benson	0
G Hancock, c Smith, b Cheetham	2	not out	5
Dr H J Wyatt, c Clerk, b Greig	13	did not bat	
T M Usbourne, not out	59		
H F Fernyhough, c Clark, b Cheetham	0		
H E Stockdale, b Greig	3		
L M R Deas, run out	27		
B Holbrooke, st Macbeth, b Cheetham	4		
Extras	4	Extras	9
Total	130	Total	78

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Clark	55	23	3	1
Cheetham	88	40	3	6
Greig	40	23	0	2
Benson	35	19	0	0
Hatheral	30	21	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
Captain Smith, c Usborne, b Stockdale	11
M Greig, l-b-w Deas	7
M Cheetham, c Poore, b Stockdale	4
M J Brooks, l-b-w Deas	10
M Macbeth, st Usborne, b Poore	27
M Clark, run out	1
M St Paul c Poore, b Stockdale	15
Capt Hatheral, st Usborne, b Poore	0
M Hancock, c Fernyhough, b Poore	1
M Creagh, not out	23
Capt Benson c Wyatt, b Poore	15
Extras	6
Total	120

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Stockdale	110	59	4	3
Deas	55	36	3	2
Poore	58	16	4	4
Holbrooke	5	3	0	0

PARSEES *VS.* THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel has selected the undermentioned Parsee cricketers to represent the Parsees against the Presidency in the great cricket match, which comes off next Friday and Saturday:—Messrs. S. B. Spencer, D. D. Kanga, B. D. Gagrat, D. D. Writer, M. D. Kanga, R. E. Mody, D. E. Mody, N. C. Bapasola, D. C. Daruwalla, B. C. Machliwalla, and K. M. Mistry.

Against this team the Europeans will put forward the following gentlemen to fight for the Presidency :—Messrs. Raikes, Jardine, Grieg, Sinclair, Usbourne, Poore, Trask, Pogson, Saulez, Sprott, and Luard.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER A. A. C. *VS.* TELEGRAPH RECREATION C. C.

A match was played between the above clubs on Saturday last, and resulted in a win by 54 runs for the Volunteers. The following is the full score :—

B. V. A. A. C.

T Gouldston, c Perkins, b Netscher	6
N Catchpole, c Pitcher, b De Young	30
C Worman, l-b-w Netscher	9
A Quinney, b De Young	4
W H Jackson, b De Young	9
G Claridge, c Anthony, b Page	21
W H Cole, b Netscher	6
H V Faulconer, not out	
J A Brandon, c and b Page	4
G F Hesketh, l-b-w b Netscher	0
C A Bowack, c Netscher, b Page	1
Extras	3
Total	99

TELEGRAPH R. C. C.

Aaron, b Cole	1
De Young, c Brandon, b Quinney	18
Page, b Cole	6
Perkins, b Quinney	1
Barry, not out	10
Netscher, c Quinney, b Cole	0
Brace, b Cole	0
H Pitcher, c Jackson, b Quinney	0
A Pitcher, run out	0
Anthony, c Quinney, b Cole	0
Bailie, c Cole, b Quinney	4
Extras	5
Total	45

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 20th and 21st silver spoon competition counting for the monsoon aggregate took place at Santa Cruz on Saturday last. With the exception of a shower, which came on as the competitors were leaving the station, the afternoon was very pleasant and enjoyable. The shooting was generally rather better than on previous occasions. The next competition will be on Saturday next, the 25th instant, distance 700 or 800 yards. The following are the scores .—

21ST COMPETITION.	Score. 500 yds.
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	31*a*
Vol W Mackeson, B B and C I Ry Vols	30*b*
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	30*c*
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	28*d*
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	28*c*
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vols	28*c*
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	25
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt-Instr T Tuffield, G I P Ry Vols	17
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	16
Mr Kitcat, Bo Rifle Club	12

a handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd spoon ; *b* handicapped 6 points ; *c* handicapped 4 points ; *d* winner of 1st spoon.

20TH COMPETITION.	Score. 500 yds.
Vol W Mackeson, B B and C I Ry Vols	32*a*
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	31*b*
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vols	31*c*
Qr-M-rSergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	30*c*
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	30*a*
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	30*d*
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Sergt-Instr T Tuffield, G I P Ry Vols	27
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Mr Kitcat, Bo Rifle Club	21
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Lce Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	17

a handicapped 6 points ; *b* handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd spoon ; *c* handicapped 4 points ; *d* handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

LAST week's season reports are summarised in the following general remarks :—The rainfall continues as in last week to be heavy in the rice districts, and light elsewhere. Sambalpur heads the list with 8 inches, and Chanda comes next with 5. Sambalpur is in excess by 13 inches now. Owing to the light character of last week's rain, the excess in Saugor is now under 12 inches, and in Damoh under 4 inches. The deficiency in Seoni continues and now amounts to 10 inches, and this is causing rice transplanting to suffer. In the distressed districts of Saugor and Damoh the break has been beneficial, and crops in the light soils are promising, but not quite so good on the heavy soils, and the juar in a part of Damoh has been attacked to some extent by disease. But late autumn sowings in both districts are progressing, and land is being prepared for winter crops. All other districts, except Seoni, also report agricultural operations in full swing and prospects favourable, and in Seoni a good fall will set matters right. Brisker agricultural operations have considerably diminished the numbers on relief-works in Saugor and slightly in Damoh, and these number 8,400 and 3,164, respectively. Private gratuitous relief continues in Saugor city. Imports of grain into Saugor are 27,200 maunds, or 6,000 maunds more than last week, and in Damoh 3,600 maunds or more than double the imports of last week. The prices of wheat and gram have fallen to 15 and 20 seers per rupee respectively in Saugor, but outlying tahsils have not yet felt the effect of imports. Wheat is selling at 11 seers and gram at 14¾ in Damoh. Prices of wheat in Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad are 13¾ and 14 1-5 seers respectively. In Chanda prices continue high.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the programme for to-day, Wednesday, the 22nd instant, commencing at 5-15 p.m. :—

I.—Affinity Stakes.—Gentleman to pick a ball off a post, and Lady to tilt at ring at full gallop.

II.—Jumping Competition.—A, Horses ; B, Ponies.

III.—Horse Scurry.—For all horses that have never won a race value Rs. 49 or over. Catch-weights. Distance, about ¼ mile.

IV.—Saturday to Monday Race.—Bareback. Competitors to carry night shirt in bag, ride to trees, dismount, put on shirt, mount, and return to winning post, carrying bag.

N.B.—Competitors must provide their own bags and night shirts.

V.—Tandem Race.—To ride one and drive another to a point and back.

Competitors are requested to make their entries at the Gymkhana, or send them to the honorary secretary, before midday to-day, but post-entries will be accepted.

T. W. BIRKETT,
Hony. Secretary.

August 22, 1894.

IT does not always do to be too "previous," observes a contemporary, as the following rather gruesome instance shows. A Lyon's paper printed in its edition of June 25, and despatched by post on the afternoon of June 24, the following news. "At 10 p.m. President Carnot proceeded to the opera to witness the gala performance of 'Andromaque.' Upon his arrival at the theatre he received a warm ovation ; after an hour he drove back to the Prefecture, being cheered all along the route. No such enthusiasm has been witnessed since the feasts in honour of the Russians. In one word, the feast was a great success and everything went without a hitch." As everybody knows the late President never reached the theatre, but was assassinated while on the way.

THE Theosophists' annual Convention was held at Avenue-road, St. John's Wood. Colonel Olcott presided, and there were delegates present from America, India, France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium, Mrs. Oakly Cooper representing Australia and New Zealand. Mrs. Annie Besant wore a long white flowing Indian robe. The report stated that the regular membership, exclusive of foreign sections, now numbered 8,000. Agreement seems to have been arrived at in regard to the dispute between Mrs. Besant and another prominent apostle of the "cult" against whom she had formulated certain charges of "forging the handwriting of a very exalted Mahatma."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FLOODS in Chiniot in the Jhang district are reported to have done great injury to the land under cultivation. This part of the Province is noted for scarcity of rain, and cultivation is carried on chiefly with the aid of wells. No rain has fallen, but the wells cannot be worked on account of heavy floods from the Chenab.

THERE has been heavy rain at Simla, and in addition to the usual landslips, several roads and buildings have threatened to go down-hill. Some years ago a large deodar came into a gentleman's dining-room in the middle of the night, and he and his family felt constrained to get out by a window and leave the premises. Such things must be expected in the hills.

THE break on the Kalka road has not caused so much inconvenience as was expected. Travellers are able to walk across the break in a few minutes, and daks and baggage suffer no delay. The traders, who made haste to raise their prices at Simla, have had to get them down again. A thousand men are at present employed in repairing the road, or, rather, in making another.

BEARS are doing much damage to the Indian corn in the higher villages, but they do not seem to have come down into the Kulu Valley itself, finding ample plunder nearer home. However, if the bears have not come down, the porcupines have, in very unusual numbers, one man having shot three in his own *khate* in less than an hour.

THE latest reports received state that favourable progress has been made on the Beluchistan frontier by the Demarcation Commission under the command of Captain MacMahon, and the most recent intelligence from the Kurram is also extremely satisfactory, a very considerable portion of the work having already been finished with success.

THE official orders for the move of the Government offices from Simla to Calcutta ought, under ordinary circumstances, to issue next week. The last week of August usually sees the orders out.

MR. W. R. BROOKE, Director of Telegraphs in India, whilst at Simla, last week, met with what might have been a very serious accident. It appears that a road or bank slipped under his pony's feet, and he jumped off to save himself, only to see his pony go a good distance down the khud. Luckily, Mr. Brooke escaped with slight injury, whilst the pony was found afterwards in a very bad state.

THE 23rd Pioneers return to Jhelum from Gilgit, where they have been employed for some time on fortification work in that station and at Chilas, at the commencement of next month, when the entire work of fortifications will have been completed.

A FULL report of famine in the Central Provinces up to the 15th August has been received, and the recent break of the rains in the distressed districts has been highly beneficial, the crops in the light soils being promising. Gratuitous relief still continues.

THE imports of grain into Saugor are 27,200 maunds, an increase of only 6,000 maunds, but the price of wheat in many districts is still very high.

THE officially recorded rainfall to date in Lucknow is given as nearly eighty-three inches. This, if correctly measured, is without any precedent in local annals. The health of the garrison is steadily improving.

THE Lahore paper hears of a sensational affair, which is at present exercising the minds of church people in another and distant province. It appears that a pastor in charge there recently took to himself a wife from a station in the Punjab, but, in consequence of the discovery of certain facts regarding his relations with a member of his flock before his marriage gaining publicity, the pastor has left the station, and his wife has sold everything and intends returning to her parents. Much sympathy is felt for the injured wife, who was a great favourite with the congregation.

THE P. and O. Company's passenger line to Calcutta will be strengthened, next month, by the addition of two new steamers. The steamers, which are named The Ceylon and The Madras, are expected to arrive in Calcutta in September and January, respectively. The Ceylon is of 4,500 tons, with horse power of 3,500, and The Madras's tonnage is 5,700 and horse-power 4,500. Both the steamers are fitted with every convenience for the accommodation of passengers. The command of The Ceylon has been given to Captain C. E. Baker.

IN "The Engineering Review" for July Sir Henry Bessemer has an article on the steel industry, which bears his name. He reminds us that a third of a century ago Sheffield steel made from the costly bar iron of Sweden realised from £50 to £60 a ton. Now, by the Bessemer process, steel of excellent quality can be made direct from crude pig-iron at a cost ridiculously small compared with former prices, and in quantities which the old steel workers never dreamed of dealing with at one operation. In lieu of the slow and expensive process of converting wrought-iron bars into crude or blister steel by ten days' exposure at a very high temperature to the action of carbon, cast-iron worth only £3 a ton is, Sir Henry says, converted into Bessemer cast-steel in thirty minutes, wholly without skilled manipulation or the employment of fuel; and while still maintaining its initial heat it can at once be rolled into railway bars or other required forms. The article gives a vivid picture of all that has been brought about by this revolution in a manufacture in which up to our own time there had been no change since blades of matchless temper were wrought in the forges of Damascus and Toledo. Steel is now adapted to a thousand purposes of which our ancestors had no conception. By way of giving some idea of the enormous production of Bessemer steel now, Sir Henry asks us to imagine a wall five feet in thickness and twenty feet high like a gigantic armour-plate formed into a circle, and made to surround London. The enclosure so made would extend to Watford on the north side, to Croydon on the south, to Woolwich on the east, and to Richmond on the west. It would contain an area of 795 square miles, and this great wall of London, weighing 10,500,000 tons, would just be equal to one year's production of Bessemer steel.

A PARIS correspondent writes:—General Don Francisco de Bourbony Castalvi, the brother of the late Duke of Seville, writes to the papers to say that contrary to what some of them stated, his father's marriage was not morganatic, but always recognised by the Spanish Royal Family and Government. The morganatic marriage does not exist in Spain, and moreover, the late Duchesse de Bourbon had Royal Spanish blood in her veins. Her marriage, General Don Francisco states, was celebrated at Rome, and by the late Pope. It was registered in the State archives at the Palace of Madrid, in the presence of Don Francisco de Assisi and his civil and military households, and the different grandees and Generals then at Madrid. Don Henrico, the first Duke of Seville, might, the General says, have married Queen Isabella, but he preferred to be happy with the woman whom he loved. The General adds that it is incorrect to speak of himself as the head of the house of Bourbony Castalvi, because no such house exists. There is a house of Bourbon-Seville. No members of it are "Infants," because they are too far removed from King Charles IV., the nearest of their ancestors who sat on the throne of Spain, but they are Princes of the Royal House of Bourbon, and the General is now the senior Prince of the Seville line. He is the representative in France of the Duke d'Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., Carlos and Alphonse, his brothers, choosing to waive their French rights. The General, however, says that it would be ridiculous to attempt to play the pompous part of candidate to the French throne, though he will always protest against the pretended right of the Comte de Paris to be King of France. From the above it will be seen that the French Royalists can fall back on a legitimate Prince whenever they are able to bring round the nation to their principle.

THE Russian Government intend having preliminary surveys made at the cost of the State during the present summer, for the construction of the projected railroad between St. Petersburg and the Murman coast.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE *Indian Spectator* states:—The yearly report of the Bank of Bombay shows that it continues to be managed cleverly. It depends for business almost solely upon export and import trade, and its safest loans are given on the security of our cotton mills. And yet it makes better profits than the other Presidency Banks, which lend largely on the safer securities of landed property. The year that has passed was a particularly bad one for trade, and yet the Bank of Bombay has given its usual 10 per cent. to the shareholders, and a bonus to the officers and servants, not neglecting to augment the reserve fund, which is expected soon to reach a figure, which will make a regular dividend certain in bad and good times. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, who presided at the annual general meeting of the Bank, naturally referred to the important commercial topics of the day. We are glad he considers that, "while import duties are bad, excise duties are very much worse." As regards the currency policy, he thinks, as many of us now clearly see, that not the closure of the mints, but the arbitrary withholding of Council Bills, is at the bottom of the dislocation of trade, which has not yet been got over. But for that, the mischief even to the China trade would not have been great. Referring to the imports of silver, that are showing signs of reviving, Mr. Forrest recommends an effective import duty. We do not know how he reconciles that with the safeguarding of the interests of our mill industry, upon which the prosperity of the Bank largely depends; but we trust that his recommendation is not now likely to secure strong support, either from the public or from the Government. Mr. Forrest is yet hopeful that the war between China and Japan will be brought early to a close, through the mediation of the Powers. He does not seem to have attached due weight to the contention, that the war is at least as likely to do us good by ruining a rival, as harm by impeding trade with Japan herself.

CHOLERA IN THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

The *Native Opinion* remarks: Dr. Bhalchandra in a letter to the dailies hits the right key-note in the case of the cholera cases at the J. J. Hospital. His opinion, emphasized by the statement of the Municipal Commissioner, tracing the causes of so many fatal cases in a place, expected, of all others in the whole town, to be beyond the reach of cholera, must enforce an enquiry into the prime causes that led to such a heavy death-rate. As a public institution, and one, which the outside public regards as the dispenser of health, ought never to give a cause to shake public confidence in it, nor should it pursue "a policy of silence" which ultimately does not mend, but renders the situation worse. We think, had the College authorities made a statement through the public press, all anxiety on the score of the hospital would have quieted down. That was a serious mistake indeed, but the authorities must now overhaul the whole question of the College food supply, its preparation, the funds provided for it, its supervision, and every other collateral question. The public is considerably interested in this question, and those concerned ought to restore public confidence by a sifting enquiry.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

The *Indian Spectator* observes:—The reply of the Government of India to the memorial of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, as regards the still officially unpublished rules and regulations for the first admissions to the Bombay Provincial Service, is as unsatisfactory as the uncompromising attitude of the Local Government, that framed them in secret and would have gladly kept them secret till their publication in the *Gazette*, should have prepared us to expect it to be. The only reassuring statement, made in the reply, is in regard to the Subordinate Judicial Service, of which the present standard for admission is not to be altered. The Mamlatdars are not to be included in the Provincial Service, because the corresponding officers in the other administrative divisions are not so included. No weight has been attached to the arguments that, under Sir R. Temple's scheme, the standard for recruitment to the Mamlatdar's grade has been raised to the B.A. Examination, nor to the fact that our Mamlatdars perform higher duties than the Tahsildars of other provinces. It is, however, a statisfaction to note that Government will pay due regard to the vested interests and to the qualifications, and the reasonable expectations of individual officers who may be affected in carrying out the new scheme. As regards the most important point in the representation, the Government yield not a jot. The educational test for the admission of the service is to be as low as the Bombay Government provided. It is to be given a trial. Low as it is, it is claimed that B.A.'s shall still have a decided advantage under it.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET STATEMENT.

Says the *Native Opinion*: We are afraid the policy pursued by official representatives, big or small, of ruling out discussions on questions that most vitally affect our financial position, will not encourage non-official members either to represent people's views more effectively, or to show to the Executive Council the way out of their difficulties. But leaving aside the question of the compensation allowance, over which the local Government may have had no control, we must say that the remarks of his Excellency in regard to the land revenue policy were most unfortunate. When Government is deaf to protests of Collectors in the matter of revision settlements, and when the popular voice is smothered by the seal of approval attached from above to the rates fixed by the Survey Commissioners, what other place but the Council-board is most fitted for the exposition of people's grievances? Being in difficulties themselves the officials may not like being told that their own extravagance is contributing to the impoverishment of the country; nevertheless, when the Government is in need of money and may have recourse to fresh taxation, there is no other alternative for independent members but to speak out that any further taxation would be only crushing.

The *Gujarati* says:—The Budget discussion in the Provincial Legislative Council was on the whole very interesting. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal, the Hon. Mr. Panse, and the Hon. Mr. Natu acquitted themselves with ability and credit in the discussion of the Budget, and we are only sorry the President of the Council should have somewhat unduly tightened the strings in regulating it. As Councillors have no power of control over the revenue policy of Government, we think they should have larger scope at least in the discussion of the Budget. We are particularly glad that the younger members played their part with credit to themselves. Mr. Chimanlal boldly attacked many vested interests in his elaborate speech, and we are not surprised he provoked a good deal of counter criticism. We think that the points to which he has drawn the attention of Government deserve their serious consideration. Some indiscreet critics spoke with disapproval of the Hon. Mr. Panse's election by the Sirdars. He has, however, shown that he is an official of independent views, and has the courage of his convictions, and although the Hon. Mr. Nugent tried to controvert his views, we believe the people in the Moffussil will entirely sympathise with what fell from Mr. Panse at the meeting of the Council.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses: Judging from the number and nature of the questions asked by almost all the non-official members at the meeting of the local Legislative Council, held at Poona, on Tuesday last, it is evident that the privilege of interpellation is used with a moderation and reasonableness which leave nothing to be desired. They are beyond praise. There was not one question out of the fifty-six which the Executive had to answer, to which exception could be taken. Each and all had reference to public matters in connection with the various administrative departments of the Presidency, while a few related to matters of principle and high policy. There have been critics who have carped at the series of interpellations with which Government was besieged. But so far, we have failed to discover where was their unimportance, irrelevancy, or want of pertinence. In fact, we should have thought from the two or three short Council sittings, ranging between two and three hours, which are held during a twelve month, that the questions were too few instead of being too many.

The *Indian Spectator* writes: We suppose some *modus vivendi* shall soon have to be arrived at as regards the exercise of the right of interpellation granted to our newly-revised Councils. It is a valuable right and no doubt is equally beneficial to the public and to the Government: to the former because their representatives can thereby bring to the notice of the Government various matters requiring redress, which would otherwise remain unredressed; and to the latter because it gives it an opportunity to explain itself, and remove misunderstandings wherever they exist. But in order that the fullest benefits may be reaped from the exercise of the right, it would seem to be necessary that it should be exercised only effectively, one of the conditions of which is that there should be a limit to it quantitatively and qualitatively. Looking to the forty-eight questions that were asked last week in the Local Council, at Poona, the honourable members who asked them will pardon us if we pass upon some of them the verdict, that they were either unimportant or out of place.

THE Emperor William is reported by M. Jules Simon to have said that those who would throw France and Germany into war would be either mad men or criminals.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE TRIALS OF MISSIONARIES AT BOMBAY.

THE painful series of trials of missionaries for slander in the Bombay Chief Magistrate's Court have at length come to a close. In each of the four cases the defendants were found guilty and sentenced to various degrees of punishment under the Indian Penal Code. A fifth case being a sort of counter-charge by one of their witnesses against two persons interested on the other side, broke down, and the court "severely censured the conduct of the complainant." It would be wrong to found disparaging generalizations upon the unpleasant disclosures which have occupied the attention of the Bombay Presidency Magistrate and of the Indian Press during so many weeks. The character and good intentions of our Indian missionaries, as a body, their blamelessness of life, and the useful work which they are doing in their colleges and primary schools, are acknowledged alike by Europeans and Natives in India, and have nowhere been more cordially recognized than in these columns.

It is, therefore, a subject for sorrow that certain of them should have acted in a manner which has brought upon them, not only the punishment of the law, but the regretful censure of fair-minded men who wish well to the missionary cause. They and a few brethren of equal indiscretion have excited a feeling of animosity against Christian teaching which is altogether a novel feature in the responsible native Press. There has been a demand for a public prosecution of a missionary organ in British territory for defaming the Hindu faith. There is also a widely-spread feeling of unsatisfied resentment against the false charges made with impunity by missionary writers—an impunity which, but for their British nationality, they would not enjoy. In native territory this resentment seems to be taking the form of active reprisals. The missionaries have for weeks stood before the public as law-breakers in a British court. It is not surprising, as telegraphed by our correspondent, last week, that the Native State of Travancore proposes to introduce a Bill making penal the erection of new places of worship without the previous sanction of the Travancore Government. The proposal has, to use the words of our correspondent, aroused much indignation among the Christian population. But the attitude of defiance taken up by certain of the missionaries to our own courts and to our own Government in some degree justifies such a regulation, and at any rate renders interference by the Indian Foreign Office rather difficult.

We would gladly pass over this painful episode without further comment. But Parliamentary questions, that modern form of the *suggestio falsi*, are too often skilfully employed to place cases of this kind before the British public in a false light. The Secretary of State was asked whether a young Bombay missionary had been sent to prison for denouncing the conduct of the Government in regard to its opium administration. On June 19 he was more specifically interrogated as to "whether his attention had been drawn to the further steps taken by the authorities at Bombay with reference to the prosecution of the various persons charged with exposing the conduct of the Government there, in professing to close the licensed opium dens while allowing the opening of similar unlicensed premises as clubs," and whether he was aware that one of the prosecuted persons had been imprisoned, although it was represented to the court that his evidence was necessary for the defence of another of the accused. The implication in these questions was that the Government had taken vindictive steps against certain persons for exposing its wrong-doing, and that their defence was prejudiced by one of their witnesses being shut up in prison. As the case was still pending in the court, Mr. Fowler could only reply that the Government of Bombay had taken no steps with regard to the prosecutions, that the convicted person had had the option of imprisonment or fine, and that if he felt aggrieved an appeal lay to the High Court in Bombay.

The actual facts are as follows. On the closing of the licensed opium shops in Bombay certain clubs sprang up in which opium products were consumed. The opium inspector promptly reported what he regarded as an evasion of the law, and the Government instituted proceedings. The prosecution ended, however, in the defendants' establishing the lawfulness of their clubs; and on their legal *status* being thus upheld by the court as against the Government, the clubs could not be suppressed by the Opium Department. To the surprise of every one cognizant of the proceedings, a missionary paper, the *Bombay Guardian*, brought out an article some time afterwards, entitled "Further Fraud by the Opium Department," containing defamatory statements against a Parsee gentleman connected with the business of the opium farmer, and calling for the "adequate punishment" of the offender and other "criminals" concerned with him. Four persons, including the editor of the paper, had joined in the libel, and the aggrieved person sought in his private capacity the remedy prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure against his defamers. The Chief Presidency Magistrate held that there was not proof of a conspiracy on their part, and gave them the advantage of separate trials. The evidence of the witness on whom they chiefly relied was described by the court as "a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end," and the proceedings were interrupted by irrelevancies and insults which called forth severe comments from the Chief Presidency Magistrate. One of the defendants, Mr. Ward, who has taken the native name of Mansukh Lal, described the prosecutor's counsel, Lord Colin Campbell, as "ungentlemanly and mean." The attitude of the defendants throughout was defiant and contemptuous.

That four individuals should have acted indiscreetly, and then backed their indiscretion with foolish vehemence, is not in itself a matter of much significance to a great cause, whether that cause be a sacred or a secular one. But, unfortunately, the wrong-doers have found a certain amount of sympathy from injudicious brethren, which has given an unfortunate notoriety and importance to the case. One of these reverend gentlemen, finding that the defamation of individuals leads to a sentence under the Penal Code, has adopted the safer course of slandering the Government officials as a body. He publishes in an Indian missionary organ the following remarkable impeachment:—"As to those who are the servants of the State, their vote in favour of the opium was a matter of course; for to act contrary from any private opinion, they dare not do with impunity. Then there are so many who are held down by the fear of official displeasure, by various social and fiscal considerations, while men of wealth and position would not dare to do anything that might hinder their aspirations to gain the much-coveted distinction or titles they hope some day to receive as a reward for their loyalty to Government."

"A more barefaced libel," writes the *Pioneer*, from which we extract the foregoing quotation, "a more barefaced libel never was penned against a body of public servants. Had it appeared in some tenth-rate native print it would not have excited attention, but it is written under the signature of a Christian missionary in a paper, called the *Christian*." We prefer not to comment further upon the indignation which the action of a few misguided missionaries has excited among our countrymen in India, or on the contempt with which it is regarded by the native population. We would rather hope that those who can exercise an influence, whether at home or in India, to arrest the antagonism which is being awakened to the missionary cause, will use their endeavours to put an end to the present state of public feeling.

ALCOHOLISM IN THE ARMY.

It is with a sense of relief that we turn from the spectacle of good men being led astray by passionate prejudices, to the noble address in which the Commander-in-Chief recently urged the cause of temperance upon the British Army in India. Sir George White had been so struck by the alleged effects of intemperance as the main cause of crime and disease in that Army that he tested the returns for himself. The result is truly surprising. In 1893 there were eight general courts-martial held for the trial of British soldiers—all of them non-abstainers. Of 1,450 soldiers tried at district courts-martial only 34 were abstainers. Of 1,150 soldiers tried by regimental courts-martial only 39 were abstainers. The number of abstainers in the British Army in India has rapidly advanced from 13,487 in 1890 to 22,369 in 1894. Yet of the total of 2,608 courts-martial last year only 73 have been held for the trial of members of the Army Temperance Association. According to the percentage of its strength, the proportionate number should have been 869 courts-martial on members of that association, instead of three score and thirteen. "My experience tells me," says the Commander-in-Chief, "that nearly all the crime in the British Army in India is directly or indirectly traceable to drinking to excess."

Scarcely less remarkable are the effects of temperance upon the health of the British soldier in India. In 22 different corps, impartially selected as representative of the English, Scotch, and Irish regiments, the admissions into hospital were 5¼ per cent. among abstainers and 10 per cent. among non-abstainers. The figures, in Sir George White's judgment, "leave a reasonable presumption that half the sickness in the British Army in India is traceable to drink." But the Commander-in-Chief very properly points out that the successful career of the individual soldier, and the efficiency of the British Army as a whole, does not depend upon men merely keeping out of the cells or the hospital ward. It depends upon powers of endurance, steadiness of nerve, and a high standard of physique and morals to which any excess in drinking is absolutely fatal in India. Sir George White confesses that he "was so astonished" by the returns showing intemperance as the main cause of failure in the British soldier, that he thought it his duty to order and carry out a special investigation of the regimental statistics. The result has been to confirm their accuracy, and we cannot do better than conclude with the eloquent appeal which Sir George makes to the British Army under his command:—

What is a soldier without health and power of endurance? He is a fraud. He is being educated and paid, not for parade purposes in time of peace—for a soldier in peace is like a chimney in summer—but for a sterner occasion which, if it occurs during his service, he will be found unfit to cope with. I make no reference here to the, I am sorry to say, many who from the effects of climate or other causes beyond their own control become invalids or are sickly. They deserve every respect, help, and sympathy from us. But what of those others who from want of self-discipline render themselves unfit to fulfil the contract they have entered into with their country? They are false to themselves, for they betray the highest trust reposed in man the preservation of his manhood, and they are false to the country for which they have volunteered to fight, because they render themselves incapable of upholding the credit and the glorious traditions of England's Army in its hour of need.

Well may those who are responsible for the welfare of India dread a policy which would tend to spread the curse of alcoholism from the British soldier to the general population. The most careful European observers of the habits of the people believe that any prohibition of the use of opium would have this result. The Indian Press is convinced of it. The natives of India have slowly selected for popular use the form of stimulant least harmful to the Indian peoples; a stimulant which does not act as a cause of crime, insanity, or disease among them. The unwise interference of a number of well-meaning people in England would practically substitute alcohol for opium—the fire-water which is the chief cause of crime, misery, and disease among the British nation, and which means absolute ruin to tropical races.—The *Times*.

AN INDIAN MIRROR.

A WRITER in the *Daily Chronicle* thus notices Mrs. Steel's new novel "The Potter's Thumb" which Messrs. Heinemann have just published:—

There is a sense in which one may say of Mrs. Steel's latest book that it is too good to hit the taste of the ordinary library novel-reader. It bears the same relation to its predecessor, "Miss Stuart's Legacy," that is borne by an esoteric to an exoteric doctrine in religion or philosophy. That admirable novel differed from a number of other novels dealing with Indian life mainly in virtue of its thoroughness of knowledge and delicacy of observation; but it was the knowledge and observation of a well-informed outsider, whereas "The Potter's Thumb" seems like the work of an initiate to whom the arcana of orientalism, the strange differentiæ of eastern thought and feeling—which to the average western mind seem at once unintelligible and contemptible—are an open book, full of curious, far-reaching suggestiveness. Mrs. Steel is alone among writers of fiction—though in poetry she has been anticipated by Matthew Arnold—in her recognition of the strange, impressive fixity of oriental life, its passive but victorious defiance of the law of evolution, its stolid adherence to traditions which we can follow down the ages until we see them lost in a pre-historic mist. "Hodinuggur civilised!" exclaims one of the characters, speaking of the scene of the main action, "I can't imagine it. When I think of the old Potter, and that mirrored room on the roof—of Azizan and the Ayodhya pot—it seems like some old dream of life into which we nineteenth century folk strayed by mistake," and yet the book is all the truer and more impressive a picture of the life of the India of to-day, because it is also a picture of that life in innumerable yesterdays, the nineteenth century playing the part of an actor who, though he is for the moment in possession of the stage, is, after all, merely a supernumerary, whose part it is to emphasise and accentuate the action of those who are really the protagonists of the drama.

WHAT IS BEST AND FINEST.

In saying that "The Potter's Thumb" may miss the taste of the circulating libraries we mean simply that much of what is best and finest in it will be passed without due appreciation: we assuredly do not mean that it is lacking in the narrative and dramatic interest which appeals alike to the critical and the random reader. Indeed, as a story, pure and simple, it is an advance upon its predecessor, being even more shapely, more closely-knit, more subtly and inevitably motivated. Mrs. Steel follows the frequent example of Sir Walter Scott and one or two other great novelists in choosing for the pivot of her narrative scheme a character of subordinate importance. This is the manly, sweet-natured, loyal, young civilian, George Keene, whose duty at the remote station of Hodinuggur is to guard from the craft of the natives the canal sluice, the treacherous opening of which would bring them opulence from the Diwan's store. He is tempted to disloyalty first by an appeal to passion, then by an appeal to avarice, the two avenues of approach to human weakness with which the Oriental is most familiar; and finally by a a combination of both appeals, when the beautiful Azizan puts into his hands the fateful Ayodhya pot, in which is concealed the magnificient bribe of the three great Hodinuggur pearls. Both assaults would have been ineffectual, even had Keene felt the full force of them; but as a matter of fact he never discovers the pearls in their cunningly chosen hiding-place, for they fall into the possession of Gwen Boynton, the impecunious, ambitious, shifty woman, who is the evil genius of the story, and whose machinations—if, indeed, her weak drifting into treachery deserves such a name—bring about its catastrophe. Gwen is admirably handled, and the portraits of the three civilians Dan Fitzgerald, Lewis Gordon, and George Keene—to say nothing of the fussily ineffectual Colonel Tweedie—are all lifelike and carefully painted, but it is into her dealings with native life and character, especially as manifested in crafty conflict with a sturdier but infinitely less subtle race, that Mrs. Steel throws her full strength. We associate realism with an essentially prosaic treatment of the dingier externals of life: but in India these very externals are poetic, in virtue of either their beauty or their strangeness, and Mrs. Steel's very genuine realism holds the exotic poetry of the orient. No recent novel gives us a more vivid impression of a singularly active imagination exploiting itself not in the idealisation, but in the veracious, highly vitalised rendering of the actual shows of things. In the portrait of the old and shrunken Diwan Zubr-ul-Zaman, sitting in the lofty seclusion of the tower that is centuries older than himself, there is all the force of an etched plate which in a few decisive strokes not merely achieves breadth of effect but suggests the finest subtleties of modelling. Still more elaborately painted, with splendid sumptuousness of form and colour is

THE BEAUTIFUL CHAUDNI,

of wicked wile all compact, who is nevertheless a not unfaithful Delilah to the eerie Samson of the tower. But it is in the strange figure of the visionary potter whose immemorial craft provides the book with title and *motif* that Mrs. Steel realises her greatest imaginative success. Here is his introduction. Fitzgerald is speaking of his junior, Keene.

"The little Sahib has never seen a wheel worked. Will you show him?" "Wherefore not, Huzoor? The Sahib could come to none better, seeing that we of Hodinuggur have spun the wheel of life for years—for ages and ages and ages." The words blent with the rising cadence of the wheel as he leant forward to the tasks again. Faster and faster upon the wheel with a swaying motion. Only the potter's hand poised motionless above the whirring clay which showed, as children say, like a top asleep. Then suddenly came the turn of the potter's thumb, bringing a strange, weird life with it. One Protean curve after another swelling, sinking, shifting, falling. The eye could scarcely follow their swift birth and death, until the potter, sitting back once more, the slackening wheel disclosed the hollows and bosses. "The clay is good," he said, as if deprecating his own skill, "and it fires well." "When the thumb does not slip," put in Dan quietly. The potter turned to him in sudden interest. "The Huzoor knows the sayings of the people, that is well; it is not often so. Yea! it slips—thus." The wheel still span slowly, he shifted his hand almost imperceptibly and a deep furrow scores itself upon the biggest boss. "So little does it," he went on, "a grit clinging to the skin—a wandering thought. It is Fate. Fuzl Elahi, the potter, cannot help it."

Thus in her handling of an episode which is a veiled apologue does Mrs. Steel give a hint or foreshadowing of what we may call the spiritual, as distinguished from the merely narrative, *motif* of the novel. "The Potters Thumb" is an exceptionally fine book. Its talent is remarkble, but in the passages where the author's imagination has fullest play there is something more than talent—something very like genius. Mr. Rudyard Kipling's short stories are unique, but as an Indian story on a larger scale Mrs. Steel's book has few, if any, peers. It reflects not only the features, but the mysterious gnomic expression of the life to which it holds the mirror.

THE British schooner Mayer, of Gibraltar, has been plundered by an armed band of Riff Arabs, who boarded her while she lay becalmed off the coast of Morocco.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

PARTICULARS are before me of a certain Indian Volunteer Corps in which the capitation grant seems to have been systematically drawn for men who are not efficient, either by the drill or the shooting test. The C.O. himself appears to be, strictly speaking, an "inefficient" year after year; the majority of the men scarcely ever put in an appearance except at the annual picnic of four or five days on the occasion of the "Inspection"; and, though as many hurried drills as possible are then got through, the minimum number required cannot possibly be then put in, nor is much more than half the regiment usually mustered even on these occasions. Nevertheless, about 75 per cent. of this corps are returned as efficient. The Indian Government is busy planning retrenchments and economies to meet its present financial exigencies. It might do worse than ascertain precisely to what extent it is being defrauded by fictitious returns from its Volunteer Corps.

It might, moreover, be worth the consideration of the Indian Government whether the handsome sums which it offers for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages are at present well spent. From what I hear about them the examinations on which these prizes are awarded are little better than a farce. The system appears to be for the examinations to be conducted locally by a Board, and the papers sent up to Calcutta, accompanied by an expression of the Board's opinion on the work; but Indian authorities tell me that the Board often knows very little more about the subject than the candidate, and so slack is the management of the examinations that it is not an unknown occurrence for a candidate to send up a piece of translation which is really the work of his "munshi." Seeing that the prizes given range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5,000, this is a subject well worth attention.

A circular issued by a firm in the old uniforms line at Madras contains a new feature. In addition to quantities of artillery, rifle, and scarlet tunics, bales of police tunics and overcoats are offered. This indiscriminate sale of police uniforms is open to objections of a most practical kind, and I imagine that the Indian Government will not have to wait long for proof of it.

I hear that in one British regiment now in India men desiring to extend their colour service have been refused permission to do so, the C.O. stating that the strengthening of the Reserve is the matter of most consequence. This intelligence is so directly contrary to all that one usually hears on the subject, that I accept it with reservation. But I should like to know if there is any truth in it. A C.O. would hardly take such a line without express instructions from home. I was under the impression that a man has a right to renew his engagement if so disposed, and that the difficulty usually is to induce him to do so.

Some time back I declined to give further space to the discussion of the Balladhun murder case; but I cannot refrain from noticing a letter written to me by an Indian official, who argues that the Judge in this case was far less to blame than the native police officers who vamped up the evidence which misled him. "A very brief judicial experience out here," says my correspondent, "teaches one that no native considers evidence so good that it cannot be cooked up and improved upon." This is in accordance with all that I have ever heard. It shows, the untrustworthiness of the police evidence, but it only makes the case all the wore against the Judge who, on the strength of such evidence, condemned men to death, notwiwithstanding the strong evidence on the other side. If the experience of the Judges teaches them the untrustworthiness of native evidence, the more ready should they be to give a prisoner the benefit of any doubt, more especially in a case of life and death.

THE WAR AND THE VALUE OF SILVER.

THE war just declared, writes the *Pall all Gazette*, may before it is over considerably affect the silver market. China and Japan are now the two leading silver-using countries in the world. The United States have ceased to purchase and India to coin the metal, and there can be no doubt whatever that the steps taken to bring about these two important changes have done something to intensify the depression from which the whole business and financial world is suffering. These two countries, and China more particularly, are further largely dependent for their currency upon foreign money, the Mexican dollar being perhaps the coin most largely used, but the Indian rupee also entering to a considerable extent into their dealings and exchanges. Since the closing of the Indian mints has put a premium in India upon rupees, they have been shipped back in large quantities to exchange for silver, and the result has been to create a premium on the Mexican dollar as well, owing to the greater amount of work it has to do, and the consequent greater demand which has arisen for it. So scarce is currency becoming in the East that various projects are on foot for its increase, because it is evident that the Mexican dollar cannot be turned out in sufficient quantities to keep pace with requirements, and whatever remedy is eventually adopted must necessitate the use of large quantities of silver bullion. Now it goes without saying that a great war cannot be conducted without money. Every great Continental nation is known to have accumulated immense hoards of gold for military contingencies, and China and Japan cannot carry on hostilities for a single day without the expenditure of vast sums, because nations in the position they occupy, so far from becoming exhausted, grow stronger as the war proceeds, owing to the enormous reserves of strength which can only be drawn upon slowly. Already the Japanese Navy has been largely increased by the purchase of a number of British steamers, and quantities of war material and stores will have to be obtained from Europe. For these purposes, as well as for wages for the armies and navies of the two empires, money will have to be provided, and there is no doubt whatever that their resources are amply adequate for all their needs. There is the immediate prospect, therefore, of a considerable increase in the demand for silver, which one would think must of necessity enhance its price, and this cannot happen without putting a different complexion on trade in various parts of the world.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be successful candidates at the competitive examination held in June and July, 1894, for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Marks as appended:—

I.—FOR CAVALRY CADETSHIPS.

Hewett, A W	7966	Clifford, W	7672
Macintire, A H	7959	Ashburner, W	7626
Potter, H C	7855	Forbes, T A C	7591
Cresswell, H B	7875	Brinton, O W	7578
Wyndham, Hon. W R	7724	Dunbar, C M G	7552
Clarke, G V H	7688	Carden, R J W	7518
Robinson, C W	7687	Nugent, Hon. W A	7486

II.—FOR INFANTRY CADETSHIPS.

Parker, R G	10226	Johnson, A H	8569
Porter, A S M	9699	Orme, F S	8567
Newcome, G	9641	Thornton, W B	8529
Trench, R H C	9566	Watson, H A F	8470
Grover, J	9560	Buchanan, D R R	8461
St John, R S	9505	Man, H W	8424
Blewett, C P B	9473	Little, A G	8408
Hall, H C	9466	Ritchie, H W	8387
Cassels, R A	9456	Bonham-Carter, C	8357
Bingham, W H	9433	Jones, T W H	8355
Innes, J A	9427	Mullins, A F	8332
Drake, R J	9373	Lord, F B	8319
Allardyce, A J	9363	Metge, R H	8318
Barstow, H	9208	Leman, G E	8315
Green, H E	9198	Mulloy, C C	8275
Wylie, E D	9196	Padday, A C	8270
Marsh, F G	9180	Ternan, H A B	8269
Manley, G E D	9168	Morley, L St. H	8229
Headlam, T E	9087	Moore, F H	8219
Ferrar, M L	9017	Leslie, W S	8216
Coke, A J P	9036	Garratt, G C	8214
Orr, G M	9000	Abbott, L H	8203
Woodhouse, C G	8948	Paul, S R	8181
Macpherson, J	8943	Shairp, H F	8158
Williams, E E	8919	D'Oyly, J	8158
Carpenter, R A	8909	Atkinson, T W	8152
Lyons, J G	8899	Watson, I W	8144
Heard, S F	8887	Harvey, E J M	8140
Muller, G F	8849	Kay, W A I	8140
Pocock, M R	8810	Hannah, W M J	8132
Stoney, R F	8798	Barnett, R C	8102
Webb, G T W	8784	Wilkinson, G A	8098
Bridges, F H	8781	Hollins, C E	8098
Wheatley, L L	8720	Morton, S	8 96
Gale, A S	8690	Grant, G P	8072
Rouse, F P P	8615	Willans, R H K	8051
Scott, G B	8614	Tod, N M	8041
Wigram, K	86 9	Fause-Field, J A F	8020
Peart, C L	8606	Bridgman, G A	8017
Newberry, W F	8640	Hutchinson, C G	8016
Way, A S	8581	Davidson, J A	8011
Hodder, F C	8573		

III.—FOR WEST INDIA CADETSHIPS.

Corbett, H N	9041	Muller, G G B	8096
Durnford, A C S	8288	Elliott, G A	8608

The following are the successful competitors at the examination held at the same time of University candidates for commissions in the Army:—

Garratt, R R	10232	Poynder, G W	8146
Crowley, J S	8324	Williams, G R K	8134
Booth, T M	8230	Douglas, H A	7919
Mayne, C R G	8156	Fanshawe, C H	7867

The following Queen's Cadets and Queen's India Cadets have passed a qualifying Literary Examination for Cadetships, at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst:—

QUEEN'S CADETS.

James, H C M N	5409	Taylor, P H M	4736
Niven, H W	5137		

QUEEN'S INDIA CADETS.

Mosely, H R	6949	Newmarch, O H N	4617

Civil Service Commission, Aug. 1.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, July 27.

1st Dragoons.—Lieut H S H Prince Francis J L F of Teck to be Captain, vice E G Hardy, resigned.

4th Hussars.—Capt G R Cuninghame retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; Capt W H Hillas, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice G R Cuninghame.

8th Hussars.—Capt H de Teissier, about to be appointed to the Militia, is placed on retired pay under Article 82, Royal Warrant, April 2, 1894.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Super-Capt F C Carter, to be Captain, vice W E Sturgess, seconded.

King's (Liverpool Regt.)—Lt-Col W W Egerton, on completion of four years' service in command of a Battalion, is placed on retired pay.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—Capt A W A Pollock, to be Major, vice C H Smith, placed on retired pay; Lieut L G T Chandler, to be Captain, in succession to Major R B Williams, who holds a Staff appointment.

Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt).—Lieut H R S Maitland is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Lieut P B Norriss, to be Adjutant, vice Capt E S Burder, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

Border Regt.—Lieut R A Browne, to be Captain, vice H S Mayhew, seconded; Super-Lieut H D D Tuson, to be Lieut, vice R A Browne.

Essex Regt.—Sec Lieut H J Sammut, to be Lieut, vice R F Walters, seconded.

Royal North Lancashire Regt.—Lieut G C Knight to be Captain, vice H Crosby, promoted into the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt); Sec Lieut H A Gib to be Lieutenant, vice G C Knight.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt).—Lieut H P B McBride is seconded for service with the Gold Coast Constabulary; Qmr and Hon Capt C Smith retires on retired pay.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut J Curteis to be Captain, vice J K Watson, seconded; Sec Lieut the Hon F H S Roberts to be Lieutenant, vice N Lord, placed on temporary half-pay; the promotion of Sec Lieut, G V Hordern to the rank of Lieutenant to be antedated to June 20, 1894, vice J Curteis, promoted.

Half-Pay—Major W A Yule, from the Royal Scots Fus, to be Lieut-Colonel.

Brevet—The following officers to be Colonels:—Lieut-Cols H H Settle, DSO, RE, H T T Sandes, RA, W G Armstrong, RM, R Auld, Deputy-Assistant Adj-General, Aldershot; A de V Brooke, half-pay, Royal Engineers; A Wilkinson, half-pay; J T Marsh, Supernumerary List, Royal Engineers; R J H Parker and H Champernowne, half-pay, Royal Engineers; G S Burton, half-pay; J F Brough, RA, dated January 6, 1894; A D Anderson, RA, (late Bengal); T H Anstey, half-pay, Royal Engineer; B L Tollner, Assistant-Insp of Remounts; D D T O'Callaghan, RA, Member of Ordnance Committee; V Chater, half-pay; W B Burton, half-pay; E M Larminie, RE, dated January 6, 1894; Majors and Brevet Lieut-Cols A Hunter, DSO, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.), Governor of Red Sea Littoral and Commandant Suakin, and H M L Rundle, DSO, RA, Lieut-Cols E H G Ravenhill, half-pay; H J de B de Berniere, half-pay; J H Laye, half-pay, G Poignand, half-pay; M Churchill, Assistant Military Secretary and ADC to Genl Sir W G Cameron, KCB, Commanding Cape of Good Hope; J L Hunt, Superintendent Reserve Remount Depot, Calcutta, C de B Carey, RE; G Sparkes, half-pay; F B J Jerrard, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General China and Hong Kong; W F Campbell, RM; E S B Lockyer, R A; J C Robinson, RA; W H Rathborne RE; C H S Kennedy, half-pay; C H Schafe, RM; W M Rolph, half-pay; W J Galwey, REE; E Nesbitt, half-pay; R B Cotton, half-pay; G W M Turnbull, RA; H S Brownrigg, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal.

The promotion to the rank of Brevet-Col of the following Lieut-Colonels, to be antedated to January 6, 1894:—S Pym, RA, and A Logan, RA.

Memoranda—Lt-Col and Brevet Col W B Burton, on completion of his period of serve as Chief Instructor, School of Musketry, Hythe, is placed on half-pay. Lt-Col A Y Leslie, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Qmr and Hon Lieut W Ho mes, Grenadier Guards, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Major-Gen P B Smith, M D, is placed upon retired pay.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JULY 31.

Royal Horse Guards—Capt J Burns has been permitted to assume the surname of Hartopp in addition to and after that of Burns.

16TH Lancers—Lieut D'Arcy Symonds is retired from the service, receiving a gratuity. Sergt C J Eccles, from the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt) to be Second Lieutenant, vice A I Maling, seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Gloucestershire Regt—Capt B O Fyffe to be Adjutant, vice Capt J S Hobbs, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

South Staffordshire Regt—Super Capt W C Bridge to be Captain, vice N S Allen, promoted; Lieut R B, Viscount Garnock, to be Captain, vice G N Going, appointed Adjutant 4th Battalion; Sec Lieut A T Blackwood to be Lieutenant, vice R B, Viscount Garnock.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt)—Capt A G W Skirrow, about to be appointed to the Militia retires on retired pay under Article 82, Royal Warrant, April 2, 1894.

Army Service Corps—Qmr and Hon Lieut G Sidmouth retires upon retired pay.

Staff—Capt P J R Crampton, R A, to be a Brigade Major for R A vice Major and Brevet Lt-Col H T S Yates, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Ordnance Store Department—D C G of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Colonel, H J Mills, C B, retires on retired pay; A C G of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Colonel, J Steevens to be D C G of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Colonel, vice H J Mills, C B; Capt P G Parkinson D A C G of Ordnance, to be A C G or Ordnance, with the rank of Major in the Army, vice J Steevens.

THE NAVY.

Commanders.—H C Kingsford, to Orlando, additional, for service with Victorian Naval Force (Aug. 10); H E P Cust, to Dart (June 30).

Lieutenants.—P B Oliver, to Blake (June 15); M F Sweter, to Trafalgar (July 30); P Streatfield, to Raleigh, as Flag Lieutenant (July 7).

Fleet Engineer.—F Whittaker, to Conquest (July 27).

Staff Engineers.—J Hole, to Talbot (July 27); W S Stribling, to Hecate (July 27); C Dave, to Majestic (July 27).

Surgeons.—N I Smith, to Impregnable, lent (July 26); M H Knapp, to Lion, lent (July 26).

Assistant Paymasters.—E A Bremner, and W J Bull to Bonaventure, as Secretary Clerks (undated); E G Alton, to Alecto; W J C Scriven, to Tyne; G Whitcroft, to Victory (July 31).

Assistant Clerks.—W J C Johnston, W E H Jackman, and G P Silver, to Royal Sovereign, supernumerary (Aug. 1); A Taylor and M Leask, to Bonaventure, supernumerary (Aug. 1); C Radcliffe and H C M Bills, to Ramillies, supernumerary (Aug. 1).

Assistant Paymasters.—F R Luke, to Empress of India; P J L H Row, to Repulse; J H Feesey, to Active; A W Morrell, to Galatea (Aug. 2).

Boatswains.—G W Alexander, to Emerald (July 23); J Pearce, to Impregnable (July 25).

Carpenters.—R W Cogger, to Rodney (July 26); S G S Morrel, to Tyne (Aug. 9); W Charles, to Thames (Aug. 9).

Coastguard.—Chief-Officer C H Smith to be Divisional Officer at Keel-Achie (July 26).

Admiralty, July 24, 1894.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council on Feb 22, 1870, Comdr E B Van Koughnet has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain (July 14).

Assist.-Engr W H Beckett, has been promoted to be Acting Engr in Her Majesty's Fleet (July 1).

July 25, 1894.—Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieut A R C Atkins is seconded for service on probation with the Army Service Corps (July 1).

Royal Marine Artillery.—Capt R H Alexander has been promoted to the rank of Major by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of March 19, 1883 (July 15).

July 28—Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieutenant A J Burgess to be Lieutenant.

July 30—Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of May 16, 1893, Lieut G Cawley has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Retired Commander. In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 17, 1886, Staff-Paymr W C S Hyne has been advanced to the rank of Fleet-Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

A LONDON photographer has confided the following to a representative of the *Million*:—Whatever the popular craze is, it is almost sure to be reflected in photographs. For example—not to go too far back—the advent of skirt and "Serpentine" dancers had soon the result of our young lady sitters desiring to be taken in skirt-dancing poses (often very graceful ones), and in volumious Serpentine dresses. The revival of *tableaux vivants* and living statuary groups has already brought us sitters in costume. Plays often suggest characters to people, and after having seen some actress or other, they come to us to be taken like Miss So-and-So. The smart masculine garb of the "Amazons" has been the cause of several of our lady clients who shoot coming to be taken in their shooting costumes. Madame Bernhardt's visit suggested the desire some women immediately became possessed of for "sinuous drapery" when being photographed. And the fetching bathing costumes in the "Gaiety Girl," have, no doubt, suggested to some of our most "frisky" young lady clients the impropriety of being taken in similar garb.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE population of Japan is over 40 millions, males and females being in fairly equal proportions, but males predominating. It contains six cities having over 100,000 inhabitants, eleven of more than 50,000, and over a hundred with 10,000 to 30,000 souls. In addition there are forty-two rural communes having 10.000 to 30,000 inhabitants. There are only about 10,000 foreigners in Japan, most of whom are in business. In China there are still fewer foreigners. Japanese students of foreign culture go chiefly to the United States, Germany, England, France, and Italy.

The Japanese are much more skilled in Western science than the Chinese, and for over twenty years have had an Imperial Engineering University and other colleges, with American and European professors, who, however, are being gradually supplanted by natives. Our London Professors Ayrton and Perry began their professorial careers in that University. Professor Ewing of Cambridge also spent several years in Japan in a similar capacity. The Japanese are very quick to learn, more so than the Chinese, but some say are not so solid as the latter. This, however, like most other opinions about peoples, is questionable, and it is certain that the Japanese have produced several distinguished experimenters and mathematicians, whose papers have appeared in the transactions of the Royal Society, and whose results have advanced physical science.

The famous Japanese lacquer is got from the Rhus venicifera or urushi-naki, a tree about 30 ft. high, and 40in. round the trunk. It yields most of the lac in its 18th year. The gum is obtained by making horizontal cuts in the bark in summer, and collecting the milky juice, which turns brown on exposure to the air. The lac is purified by filtration, and bleached in the sun. About twenty different kinds are in the market, and of various colours, black, azure, vermilion, and so on. The colours are of course produced by pigments, and gold or pearl imitations are made by mixing gold-dust or mother of pearl powder with it. The lacquer is applied with broad brushes of stiff bristle enclosed in wood, and cut in the same way as our pencils when the bristles wear down to the wood. The lacquer is unaffected by acids or spirits, and bears a high temperature. In fact it rather improves than fades with time.

Dr. George Mackay, of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, has been studying the blinding of the retina caused by the imprudent observation of the sun, that is to say, by direct sunlight. During solar eclipses inexperienced observers often injure their eyesight in this way, and even astronomers are apt to do so. Sometimes black spots, fixed or oscillating, in the field of vision are a symptom of the injuiry, sometimes distortion, of the objects. Complete recovery is rare, and Dr. Mackay, therefore, advocates the preventative use of smoked or coloured glasses. To view the sun even in January with impunity the glass should be very opaque.

M. Henri Moissan, by utilising the intense heat of the electric arc, has succeeded in preparing large quantities of chromium. The metal is less fusible than platinum, is not attacked by the atmosphere. and takes a beautiful polish. Little affected by acids, it resists aqua-fortis, and alkalis in fusion. Pure copper alloyed wth an equal quantity of chromium has double the strength, and alters less by exposure to moist air.

The recent earthquake at Constantinople was apparent on the records of the magnetograph at Paris 12 minutes after the shock, the distance covered being 3,000 kilometres, or about 1,800 miles, so that the oscillation traversed Europe from east to west at the rate of 150 miles a minute.

M. Prompt, Inspector-General of Roads and Bridges in Egypt, is a strong advocate for Kalabcheh as a site for the proposed reservoir. He objects to the Silsileh site as not lending itself to the formation of a dam, and to the Assouan one as involving the destruction or barbarous removal of the Temple of Philæ as if it were merely an American hotel. At Kalabcheh some 2½ million cubic metres of water could be dammed at a cost of 40 million francs (£1,600,000) or less. To accommodate the increased commerce of the country arising from the irrigation of lands supplied by the reservoir he proposes to cut a ship canal from Cairo to Alexandria, thus making it a seaport. He estimates the cost of this work as 28 million francs (£1,120,000).

The cuckoo is believed to lay her eggs in the nests of several small birds, such as the passerelles, and the young cuckoos are said to eject the host's family after a time. M. Xavier Rospail has recently presented a memoir on this subject to the Societe Zoologique of France, which throws a good deal of light on it. Some naturalists have stated that the cuckoo breaks an egg of the host's birds to intimidate and make them receive the strange egg, as if she had said "Hatch my eggs or I will break yours." M. Raspail, however, by many observations on nesting birds, has come to the conclusion that breaking one of their eggs does not intimidate them, and that the cuckoo does not always destroy an egg of her hosts in order to lodge her own. In fact, when the cuckoo accidentally breaks the egg which she always takes out of a nest in order to substitute her own, she invariably tries to remove all traces of the fact, hence she cannot mean to frighten the host. The cuckoo does not trouble about the stage of incubation at which the eggs of the host birds have arrived, but puts her fresh egg beside them, whether they are new laid or ready to break the shell. The host birds are not deceived as to the origin of the strange egg; they know it is the cuckoo's, and what is more important, they adopt it from a curious influence of the cuckoo over other birds, a "suggestive influence" or personal magnetism, M. Raspail thinks, although accepting the intruder may entail the loss of their own offspring. It has been supposed that the cuckoo formerly hatched her own eggs, which are remarkably small, for her size, but the hypothesis is doubtful, and M. Raspail does not agree with it.

A passage in a conversation of Goethe with Eckermann is interesting in this connection. Eckermann from his own observation affirmed that the cuckoo placed its egg in the nests of the yellow wagtail, monk, robin, and wren, &c., all insect-eating birds, like the cuckoo. How does the cuckoo know this and trust her egg to so many different kinds of nests, from the damp grass of the wagtail to the warm feather-lined ball of the wren? The mother bird lays her egg on a dry spot, and taking it in her beak, drops it in the nest of the host. She only puts one in each nest, but she is believed to lay several, each of which generally means the death of the brood belonging to the host, not because the young cuckoo ejects his weaker comrades from the nest, but according to Eckermann, because the host birds neglect their own young to show it special attention. The young cuckoo is greedy, and the host bird are fully occupied in feeding it. Slow in developing, it keeps its foster parents from rearing a second brood. Moreover, the young cuckoo, after it has flown the nest, is fed by them, and other small insect-eating birds of the neighbourhood, who seem to do it homage. "The affection of the small insect-eating birds for the young cuckoo is so great," said Eckermann, "that if a person approaches a nest in which there is a young cuckoo, the little foster parents do not know how to contain themselves with terror or anxiety. The monk, especially expresses the deepest despair, and flutters on the ground almost as if it were in convulsions. Goethe wondered why the old birds, knowing the danger from the cuckoo, should allow it to put its egg in their nest, and Eckermann explained it by a certain affinity between the birds as insect-eaters, and remarked that a cuckoo will leave her egg the following year with the same birds who hatched her egg the preceding year; but still Goethe, with his usual penetration, was not satisfied, and certainly it looks like a case of suggestion, or else the cuckoo is in some way a protector of the smaller insect-eaters.

Another fact cited by Eckermann is a parallel to the recent experience of a Frenchman as given by Bishop Wilberforce. The Frenchman was vexing himself with thinking what would become of his childern if he should die, when he noticed two nests in a hedge, close to each other, having fledglings in them whose parents were lying dead. Saddened by the sight he went away, expecting the young birds to starve, but to his surprise found them well and happy a few days later. On watching he observed that the old birds of other nests had adopted them and took heart of grace himself, Eckermann told Goethe that having caught two young wrens, he subsequently lost them among some grass and bushes, and supposed they would perish, but happening to find a robin's nest near the place several days later, he found to his surprise his two young wrens in it, adopted by the robins. Eckermann was humane enough to leave them there, and Goethe, who was delighted with the story, remarked, "Who overhears that story, and does not believe in God, will not be aided by Moses and the prophets. That is what I call the omnipresence of the Deity, who has everywhere spread and implanted a portion of his endless love, and has intimated even in the brute, as a germ, that which only blossoms to perfection in noble man.

There are still many tall, strong men of fair complexions, narrow heads, and long faces on the French coast of the Channel, especially on the Pas-de-Calais, who represent with some fidelity the Franks, Norse, and Kymri, from whom they are descended; but the brunettes, who represent the original owners of the soil, are, it appears, gradually absorbing them.

MM. Piette and Laporterie have communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, some ivory figurines dug out of quaternary deposits in the Landes, where they were found with remains of the mammoth, rhinoceros, &c. The most remarkable is a small head of mammoth ivory, skilfully carved, and of Mongolian or Mongoloid type. Another represents the figure of a man, and a third that of woman, which recalls the Hottentot Venus.

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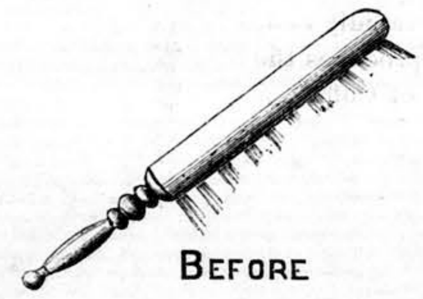
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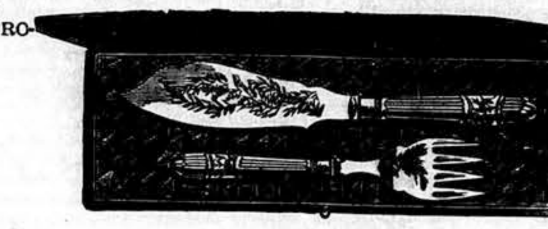
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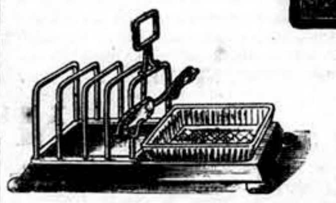
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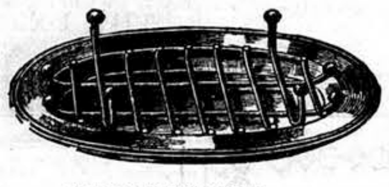
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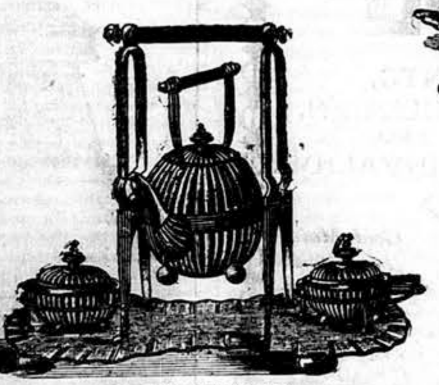
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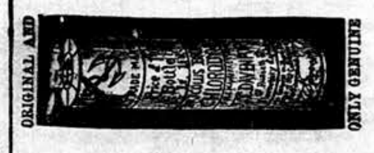

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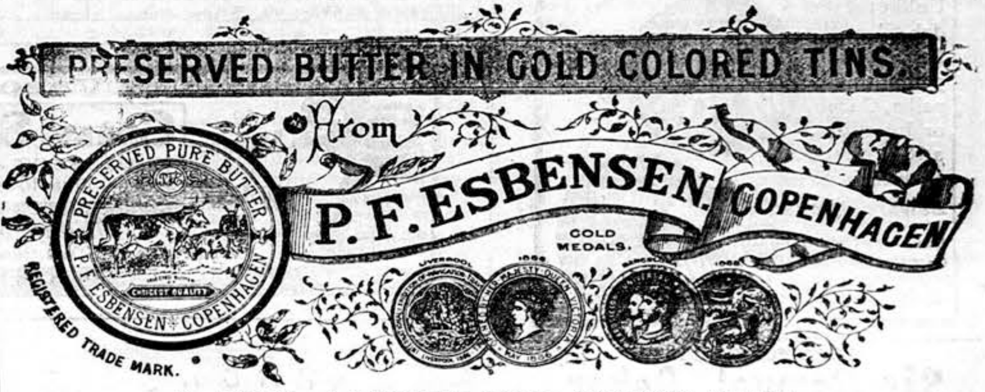
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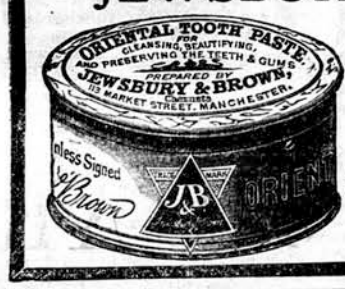
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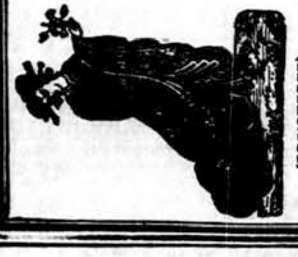

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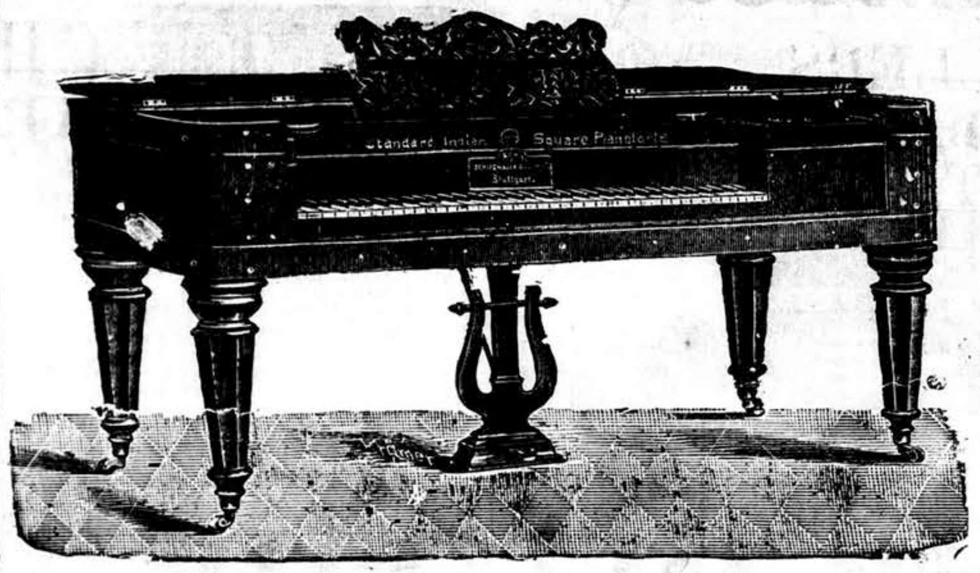

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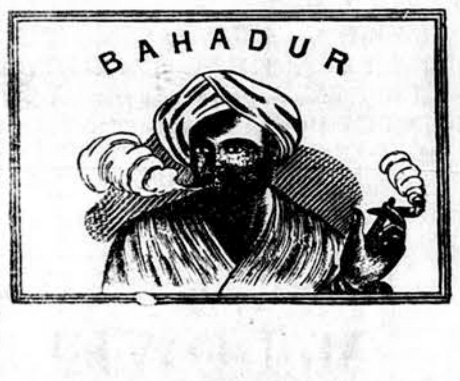

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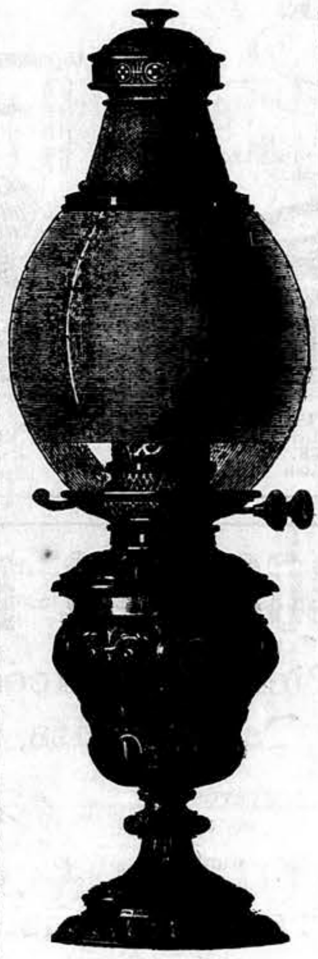

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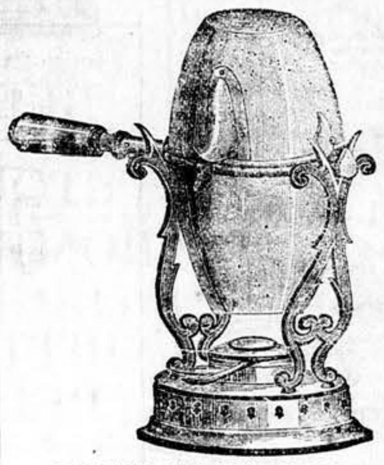

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6 „ „ 14-0
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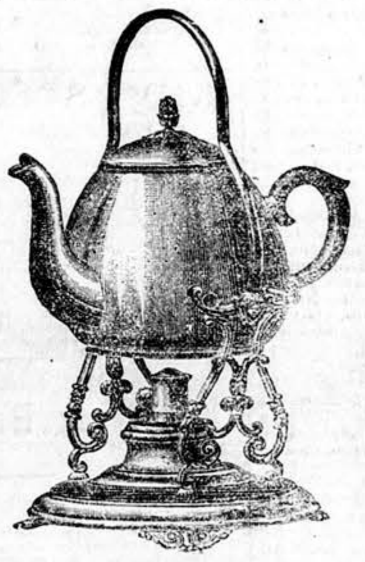

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2½ pint Rs. 22.
3½ „ „ 25.

Polished Copper with nickel mountings.

2½ pint Rs. 26.
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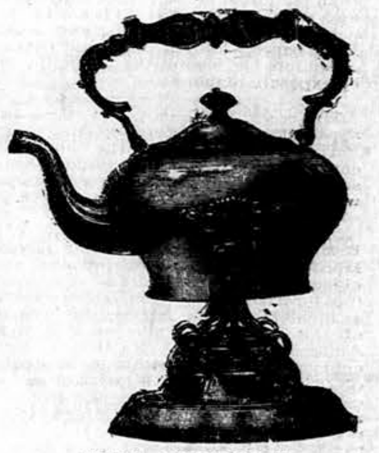

TEA KETTLE
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1¾ pint Rs. 19-0
3½ „ „ 27-8

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Berner's College, London.
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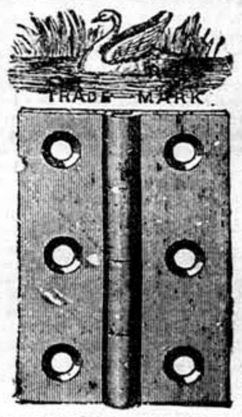

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